

## SOME SCOTT COUNTY FARM BUREAU NEWS

Three in a row! Headed for the Horticulture meeting at Benton, on Thursday, January 26, at 9 o'clock a. m. Everybody is welcome to bring in their fruit problems. A group of the best tree men in Missouri will be present and talk on varieties of fruit, proper methods of pruning, insects, spraying, cultivation, etc. Your chance to get the latest material from the various Experiment Stations on fruit.

Friday, January 27, is truck growing day for Scott County. Two meetings will be held on this day.

Salcedo, Baker's Store at 2 p. m. Sikeston, Chamber of Commerce room, 7:45 p. m.

A. P. Boles of the Missouri Pacific Railway, A. G. Anderson of the Frisco Railway and E. A. Bierbaum of the Missouri College of Agriculture, will attend these meetings and give the experience of successful vegetable growers.

Tell your neighbors of these meetings and urge everyone interested in vegetables to attend.

## MORE HOGS STOLEN IN SIKESTON DISTRICT

Hog thieves have evidently been busy in the Sikeston district of late. Besides the sow taken away from her litter of pigs from P. V. Branham, living at the west edge of Sikeston, E. M. Crooks near Salcedo reports a 400-pound sow missing. One of the Baker boys is out a hog or two, so is Raymond Bloomfield, and Dan McCoy has had three or four stolen. Branham found his sow in a barn at Morehouse and brought her home.

Charles Henson, Ira Jones and Malcolm Monan are charged with stealing the Branham sow and are now out on bond to appear at the March term of circuit court. Both Henson and Jones were tangled up with a hog stealing case a few years ago, but escaped conviction.

## TRUMAN CANTRELL AT EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

Truman Cantrell, 16 years of age, was operated on Sunday morning at the Emergency Hospital for appendicitis. Monday morning he was looking keen about the eyes and will soon be able to return home.

Mrs. Gossitt, who was recently operated on at the Emergency for appendicitis, is doing nicely and will go to her home near Matthews, soon.

Miss Gladys Schrum is being gotten in condition at the Emergency for a major operation and is cheerful and very grateful for assistance and encouragement.

This hospital has been a wonderful thing for those requiring prompt attention and the success of the surgeon in charge has been almost miraculous.

## DRUNK, RAN AMUCK SMASHED WITH GUN

Bud Martin was drunk and disorderly Friday night and refused to leave the streets and go home when told to by Night Officer Gid Daniels. Instead he wanted to fight the officer. Gid was in an accommodating humor and smacked Bud over the head with his gun, which took most of the fight out of him. Judge Smith assessed a fine of \$10 and costs which was a very small fine for the offense. It will probably cost the city the fine to repair the wooden door at the jail that was torn up when the prisoner was put in jail.

## FLOOD CONTROL MEETING TUESDAY AFTERNOON

There will be a meeting of citizens this Tuesday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock at the Chamber of Commerce room to pass resolutions on the Flood Control for Southeast Missouri that will be forwarded to Washington.

It is desired to have a large crowd as the Flood Control is one of the big tasks now before Congress and Southeast Missouri is vitally concerned.

## SIMPSON-STEPHENS

Paul Simpson, 26 years old, and Miss Mary Stephens, 21 years old, were married at the City Hall Saturday afternoon by Judge W. S. Smith. The young couple are from the Tanner vicinity.

Buddy Buck of Chicago was the guest of Franklyn Moore over the week-end of January 14.

## DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Washington, D. C., January 15.—"Not since the memorable Jackson Day dinner of 1912, from which Woodrow Wilson emerged as Democracy's incomparable leader, to lead the party and the country to new and lofty heights, has there been as great a gathering of the men and women of any political party as at the Jackson Day dinner in Washington last Thursday night," said Representative Wm. A. Oldfield, Chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Committee in a statement given out today. "At that dinner, attended by Democratic leaders from every State in the Union, there was a spirit of harmony, of co-operation and of determination to nominate at the next National convention, which will be held at Houston, Texas, next June, a ticket behind which a spirited, militant Democracy will unite and march to a triumph for honest government and for the restoration of the principles of Jefferson and Jackson."

"Enemies of our party, with whom the wish is born of hope, have predicted that Democrats would be unable to reconcile differences within the party. I imagine they are somewhat confused by the failure of their predictions to come true. In the Congressional campaign of 1926, in which a united, harmonious Democracy scored heavy gains for the party in both House and Senate, and again in the recent tax reduction fight in the House of Representatives, in which a signal victory was scored for the taxpayers by the passage of a fair and just tax reduction bill, we showed what our party can do when it is united. At the Jackson Day gathering, with men and women prominent in the party from every State in the Union in attendance, there was not a discordant note, but rather a spirit of thorough harmony, a determination that the principle of majority rule shall prevail and that when the accredited delegates of the party assemble next June and nominate a Presidential ticket, that Democrats everywhere will get behind that ticket with a determination to win and restore the rule of the people."

"Seldom under one roof has there been assembled such an array of men and women prominent in the political affairs of the country, nor have speeches been made on political subjects at which the fundamental principles of Democracy have been enunciated more clearly. Never in the history of any country or any party, I dare say, has there been a more terrific nor a more truthful and just indictment of the sectionalism, the favoritism, the corruption and downright rottenness of a political party or an administration than was voiced in those speeches which reviewed the revolting record of the last seven years during which old guard Republicans have been in power. I wish that every patriotic man and woman in America, whatever his party affiliations, could read the remarkable address delivered by Claude G. Bowers, that noted Indian author who wrote those memorable volumes on the lives and times of Jefferson and Jackson. There he would read the answer to those Republicans who have been saying that the Democratic party has no issue with which to go before the people in the approaching campaign. 'Where is the issue?' the enemy asks. Mr. Bowers answers by citing the moral collapse which followed the assumption of power by the Harding-Coolidge administration, a moral collapse during which the nation's oil reserves were bartered away by high sworn officials of the government, a collapse so complete that when a discredited Republican Attorney General offered his resignation, it was received by a Republican President with expressions of confidence and regret. If other issues are needed, Mr. Bowers showed that they are stark and clear in 'commercialized government letting down the bars to commercialized politics' and 'organized corruption marching in open procession against the integrity of the ballot, and going into the market place to treat United States Senatorships as second-hand pieces of furniture to be put upon the auction block and knocked down to the highest bidder'. These are issues, but they are not all. Privilege is in control of the government, monopolies in industry have contributed huge sums to the Republican Party's campaign funds and in return have demanded and have obtained the privilege of writing the tariff laws. The farmers have been ignored, or put off with promises that were never intended to be kept. Prosperity has been pro-

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claimed where it has not existed and economy has been preached where it has not been practiced. These are but a few among the many issues, about which the American people will hear a great deal more during the months to come. They are issues on which the people are becoming aroused, because the very fundamental principles of free government are at stake. They are issues upon which not only every Democrat, but every honest thinking man and woman can and should unite to give battle to the army of organized greed and corruption which must be hurled from power if the sacred principles of America and the cherished privileges of the American citizens are to be perpetuated."

## HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS OHIO AT CAIRO ASSURED

Cairo, Ill., January 20.—A highway bridge will be built across the Ohio River connecting Cairo and Ballard County, Kentucky, forming a link in the Mississippi Valley Highway for north and south trans-continental automobile traffic, it was announced officially today. Work on the new structure will be started soon. Contracts will be let as soon as the grant of the Federal Government for the crossing is secured and contracts can be let.

The construction of this highway bridge across the Ohio will be the realization of Cairo's dream of a "Y" bridge spanning the two great rivers that flow by this city, and connecting

the three states of Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri. Work is already far advanced on a highway bridge being built across the Mississippi River here at a cost of \$3,100,000.

Both bridges will be located at the southern end of Cairo and form a "Y". The tail of the "Y" will form a single approach for both bridges the Mississippi River bridge branches to the right and west, the Ohio River bridge to the left and east.

The Ohio bridge will cost slightly more than \$2,000,000. It will have nine spans and eight river piers and will be designed by the engineering firm of Waddell & Hardesty of New York, designers of the Mississippi River bridge. J. A. L. Waddell, dean of American bridge builders, is the senior member of this firm. All plans for the bridge are subject to the approval of the War Department.

This new bridge will be built without cost to local people. The citizens of Cairo, Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri, and West Kentucky subscribed more than \$600,000 as their share of the cost in the construction of the Mississippi River bridge.

The financing of the Ohio River bridge will be done by the Chicago banking group of H. M. Byllesby & Co., and the Federal Securities Corporation, the same group that financed the Mississippi River bridge.

The committee which put over the Ohio River bridge project was appointed by Julius P. Schuh, president of the Cairo Association of Commerce and was composed of C. M. Roose, H. R. Aisthorpe, Q. E. Beck-

with, Edward J. Walders and Schuh.

No public announcement was made until the bridge was assured. The deed for all the land to be used at the Kentucky approach of the bridge, with the exception of one tract, are in the hands of the committee. The right-of-way for the Illinois end of the bridge has been assured. The citizens of Ballard, Carlisle, Hickman and Fulton counties in Kentucky gave their enthusiastic support to the efforts of the Cairoites in supporting the project.

The construction of the two monster highway bridges, each more than a mile long, and costing in the aggregate upwards of five and a half million dollars, is expected to bring a new area of prosperity to the communities of Cairo, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky. With traffic along improved highways from the north converging at Cairo, the Gateway to the South, the two bridges will give an outlet toward the Southeast, ending at the southern end of Florida, and another outlet to the southwest.

The two bridges used in conjunction will give a crossing of both rivers and for east and west transcontinental traffic, and will bring within an hour's drive of each other the cities of Cairo, Mounds and Mound City in Southern Illinois with cities of Charleston and Sikeston in Southeast Missouri, and Wickliffe, Fulton, Arlington, Paducah and Bardwell in Kentucky.

Frank Wallace of Osceola, Ark., was a guest at the J. Z. Sutton home, Sunday.

## Washington Letter

(By W. L. Nelson, Rep. 8th Mo. Dis.)

The Senate, by a vote of 54 to 34, asked immediate downward revision of the tariff. This action was taken on the resolution by Senator McMassters (Republican) of South Dakota. The McMassters Resolution read in part, "Many of the rates in the existing tariff schedules are excessive, and the Senate favors an immediate revision downward of such rates, establishing a closer parity between agriculture and industry, believing it will result to the general benefit of all. Such tariff revision should be considered and enacted during the present session of Congress."

On the vote, 12 Republicans joined with 40 Democrats and one Farmer-Labor member, while two Democrats joined with 32 Republicans in opposition. Republican Senators who voted with the Democrats for tariff revision were: Blaine, Borah, Brookhart, Capper, Frazier, Howell, LaFollette, McMaster, Norbeck, Norris, Ney and Pine.

Preceding the vote in the Senate, there were several days of debate in the course of which Senator Borah, Republican, stated his opposition to the so-called flexible provisions of the present law and added as to many rate, "They are vicious and I would esteem it a privilege to vote for a bill repealing them. I am interested in this resolution," he said, "because it recites a principle that is of vital importance to the agricultural welfare of this country."

When the tariff reduction resolution reached the House, administration leaders made a move to sink it without a trace. Minority Leader Garrett moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, as it is this committee which frames tax and revenue measures. Majority Leader Tilson, of Connecticut, made a point of order against the Garrett motion and was sustained by Speaker Longworth. On an appeal made by Garrett, the House by a vote of 183 to 164 sustained the speaker.

The vote referred to was really an expression for and against tariff revision. Those voting to sustain the Speaker were opposed to carrying out the suggestion in the McMaster's Resolution that the tariff should be revised in order to help agriculture. Of the Democrats voting, all except seven, six of these from Louisiana, voted for tariff revision as an aid to agriculture. Twelve Republicans and one Farmer-Labor leader joined with the Democrats. In spite of the fact that the resolution had been offered by an independent Republican, some of the Republican leaders who in the last session were most active in championing a farm relief bill opposed it. Among these was Dickinson of Iowa, who, following the farm bill veto by President Coolidge, made dire threats as to what would be done to the high protective tariff.

Again the farm battle is on. It will, though, I fear, be of a skirmish rather than a decisive conflict. Big guns may roar, but there will be more smoke than shot. This means, if I properly sense the situation, that during the present session of Congress, no effective legislation looking to farm relief will be enacted. This I hold to be true even though there is pending in the House the Haugen bill and in the Senate a McNary measure. There is decided danger that in this campaign year more thought will be given to playing politics than to assuring a square deal for the farmer. This may mean, just as I have previously predicted, the passage of a milk-and-water measure, framed to satisfy or at least silence the farmer until after another presidential campaign has passed. This I believe to be the administration program. Common talk is that it will be necessary to agree upon a compromise measure, President Coolidge having made it plain that he will veto any bill carrying out all the principles in the McNary-Haugen bill of the last session. If a meaningless measure is all that the farmer gets, he will have been given a stone where he asked bread.

There were two possible moves to bring about farm betterment. One was to lower the tariff on manufactured articles so that the farmers' dollar would buy more. Action of the House on the McMassters resolution dissipates this hope. The other plan was through the principle of the McNary-Haugen bill to, insofar as possible, make the tariff effective in raising the price of what the farmer has to sell. For this there is no hope of presidential approval. In brief, those in power seem afraid to do nothing and unwilling to do anything.

The resolution by Walsh, of Mon-

## CORRESPONDENCE FROM MOREHOUSE

O. M. Headlee and son, William, left for Flat River, Monday to deliver a large order of honey to the Piggly Wiggly Company of the Lead Belt. This completes the disposal of Headlee's crop of six and a half tons of honey.

Y. T. Yager, Mrs. Yager and Ezra Barnes journeyed to River Mine in the Lead Belt last week, where they were called by the illness of Mrs. Bertha Fagan, their daughter.

Gideon handed the Tigers a humiliating defeat in basketball Friday with a score of 14 to 5. The Morehouse girls, however, won their game.

B. Southoff and family have moved to Tulsa, Okla., where they will make their future home.

Judith Claudine is now the pride of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hellem. She was born Friday, January 20.

Miss Golda Serenco, who has been visiting her brother, Abe Serenco, the clothier, has returned to her home in St. Louis.

Mrs. J. A. Spence, Jr., has been seriously ill. Members of her family were called here last week on account of her illness.

The Southeast Missouri Beekeepers' Association will meet in the Chamber of Commerce room in Sikeston Tuesday, January 24, to further perfect the organization and consider matters of importance to beekeepers.

Claude Gosnell and family have moved to Cape Girardeau, where he is secured employment.

tana, to investigate certain public utilities, other than telephone and telegraph, promises to go forward despite bitter opposition. Former Senator Lenroot has vigorously argued against the investigation, declaring that public service securities are held by the most conservative life insurance companies and by more than a million American citizens. This being true, it seems all the more important that a thorough investigation be made looking to the protection of the many who have thus invested their money, as well as to guaranteeing reasonable rates to users. Senators favorable to the resolution hold that no harm can possibly come to the public utility industry from a Senate investigation if there are no evils in the industry.

The Senate has made it plain that in that body seats are not for sale. At last Frank L. Smith, of Illinois, in whose campaign more than \$400,000 was spent, much of it contributed by one public service corporation, has been banned and his seat declared vacant. The vote was 61 against Smith and 23 for. All Democratic votes except two, were to exclude Smith. On this issue 21 Republicans joined with the Democrats. Among these Republicans were Borah, Capper, Willis of Ohio, the entire Progressive group and a few conservatives. The action in the Smith case forecasts what will probably happen to Vare.

Resolutions on the Smith case recite, in part: "No Senator asserts that Frank L. Smith stands here with clean hands or denies that he arrived at the door of the Senate over a crooked and dishonorable path. A majority vote cannot sanctify a fraud. It cannot make black white. It cannot transform evil into good. It cannot change dishonesty into honesty."

## CAIRO VOTES \$50,000 BONDS TO PAY FLOOD INDEBTEDNESS

Cairo, Ill., January 20.—Voters of this city voted a bond issue of \$50,000 yesterday for the purpose of paying city indebtedness incurred during the first against the Mississippi River flood last spring, and also ratified a tax levy of 2 mills to give the city administration sufficient funds with which to function.

The bond issue was carried by a majority of 1522 votes, and the majority for the tax issue was 1462.

The vote was unusually light, less than one-fourth of the registered voters visiting the polls.

C. F. Bruton of Sikeston, State organizer of the Lions Clubs, was here yesterday attempting to form an organization of Lions in Poplar Bluff. He felt confident he could organize a good club here, he said.—Poplar Bluff Republican.

Several cases of smallpox are reported at Dudley, although the disease is considered in extremely light form. Eight new cases were reported during the past week there, several being in one family. Another family reports seven cases at one time.



## SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

ISSUED TUESDAY AND FRIDAY  
AT SKESTON, MISSOURIEntered at the Postoffice at Skeston,  
Scott County, Missouri, as second-  
class mail matter, according to act  
of Congress.

Rates:  
Display advertising, per single col-  
umn inch, net .....25c  
Reading notices, per line .....10c  
Bank statements .....\$10.00  
Probate notices, minimum .....\$ 5.00  
Yearly subscription in Scott and the  
adjoining counties .....\$1.50  
Yearly subscription elsewhere in the  
United States .....\$2.00

## ANNOUNCEMENT

For Sheriff  
GEORGE C. BEAN  
Subject to Democratic primary.

The statement issued by Mayor Ed Fuchs and printed in the Friday issue of The Standard, has elicited much favorable comment, and many have congratulated the Mayor. There has never been a Mayor of Skeston but what has been more or less criticised, right or wrong, and the present administration has made a mighty good showing.

For once The Standard is very glad to hear that we have a councilman who is doing things even if he did fail in upsetting the present form of government. We know, too, that Councilman Denman did good work in having assessments at Benton changed for Assessor Bean informed The Standard editor that The Herald assessment had been lowered and that of The Standard raised. Neither office is now assessed at what they should be, but we are not kicking.

The Appeal editor feels honored, of course, at being named as one of the seven citizens to whom Governor conciling conflicting opinions on the Baker has delegated the task of re-state road bonds matter and the working out of a plan for early completion of Missouri's great system of highways. What he likes better, however, is the opportunity to render a practical service to a cause which means so much to the people as a whole. With all except a negligible minority agreed on the proposition that the present system should be finished at the earliest possible date there should be no serious difficulty experienced, it seems, in reaching a basis on which all advocates of permanent roads can work.—Paris Appeal.

According to the Caruthersville Democrat the hogs down that way are affected with necrobacillosis. It must be tough on the hog.

T. A. Wilson wishes the public to know that he will be a candidate for re-election as Alderman in the First Ward at the coming April election. He says he may not be the best alderman that ever was, but that he will do his best. He also says he doesn't propose to be pushed out of the race by a bunch of folks on the side lines who might have a slate of their own that they wish to put over. We are for our neighbor right or wrong.

Will Rodgers said a mouthful when he spoke of President Coolidge meeting the Pan-Americans that "It takes quite a sense of humor for these people to understand us shaking hands with one hand and shooting with the other".

Just another word to the prospective candidate for office: This paper made the statement a few weeks ago that advertising and printing for people with political ambition this year will be done only on a cash in advance basis, and we intend to adhere strictly to this policy. This is no reflection upon the man who is a good financial risk, for he is willing to pay one time he same as another and we are sure that our personal friends and acquaintances will look on it in this light. It is intended for the protection of this office from the man who enters a race for office with slender means and undertakes to travel on a credit basis as much of the road possible leading up to the general election, relying upon his bettered financial condition when he is elected to take care of his outlay. Then when he finds himself beaten he is without funds or prospects and this paper has often in time past found itself holding the bag—it has several accounts now that it would like to cash in at a very reasonable percentage of face value, and not all of these, for that matter, were made by defeated candidates, either. If a man concludes to run for office he must know that it will cost him money to do it, and he would much better arrange for the money (if he does not already have it) from a bank or elsewhere and owe it all in one lump sum, rather than have a lot of little accounts here and there. In this way he can keep a better check on his expenditures and know exactly "where he is at" at all times. The larger percentage of candidates for office of course are worthy of credit and it is not that we distrust everybody that we have come to the conclusion not to extend it, but that it is better business for everybody concerned—for ourselves, of course, and for the candidate himself. We hope everyone will understand the situation and not ask us to "write it on the cuff", for it would pain us to have to refuse to do so.—Caruthersville Democrat.

The Standard was honored with a visit, Saturday morning from O. W. Hartner, Mayor of Illinois, J. H. Beisswinger, J. P. Lightner and E. L. Purcell, editor of The Illinois Implicate, who called to authorize the announcement of their fellow townsman, Geo. C. Bean, as a candidate for Sheriff of Scott County, subject to the will of the Democratic voters. The gentlemen all spoke in high praise of Mr. Bean as a gentleman and citizen and gave the assurance that if elected sheriff he would make an officer that all could point with pride. Mr. Bean is now assessor of Scott County and has made a satisfactory and efficient officer.

State Senator Dwight H. Brown of Poplar Bluff today filed his official declaration with the secretary of state as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for secretary of state in the August primary. Senator Brown, publisher of a Poplar Bluff newspaper, is the first candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office.

It is talk in some quarters that the churches of Skeston will back certain candidates for the Council who are willing to make Skeston a closed town on Sunday. We are against anyone who runs on such a ticket, at the same time we are not willing to see the bone torn out in Skeston on Sunday. We believe in Sunday baseball and Sunday pictures. In this day and time force will not send people to church, but force will sometimes send them to hell.

Looks like the chain store would open the eyes of home town merchants to the possibilities of advertising. Without any kinsfolk, without any friends, without knowing a single person in a community, without any phones, any seats for tired customers, any books for those who want credit or any of the other cherished features of local merchandising they move it, rent the most expensive buildings to be had and in ten days' time are hard pushed to take care of the rush. Advertising is the secret of their success. Their policy is to quote prices, some weekly, others monthly. The fact that the one which makes weekly quotations outstrips the one which makes them monthly is evidence that, while any sort of advertising is better than none at all, constant advertising brings the biggest results. If local grocers would throw away their books and invest part of the savings in newspaper space each week, buying co-operatively in large quantities, they might soon have chain stores beat at their own game.—Paris Appeal.

Ravenswood—Co-operative creamery to be installed here shortly.

## MISSOURI SPENDS LESS FOR EDUCATION

St. Louis, January 17.—Missouri spends less of its state funds for education in proportion to the total amount spent on all state functions than any other of its neighboring states, according to a digest made public today by the Associated Industries of Missouri. The digest deals only with state funds and does not attempt to analyze funds for local school purposes.

According to these figures, the state spent \$15,126,786.65 during the two years of 1925-1926 on nineteen educational activities, not including expenditures from the funds collected by some of the institutions aside from their appropriations from the legislature, nor that portion of the county foreign insurance tax, which goes to the aid of school districts to buy text books. Education received \$7,493,904.12 in 1925 and \$7,632,882.53 in 1926. The data is issued in pamphlet form with charts showing the apportionment to education in 1901-1902, in 1913-1914 and in 1925-1926. It also carries charts showing the increase in educational expenditures as compared to 1901-1902, as well as to 1913-1914, the first complete biennium prior to the World War.

The tabulations were made from the reports of the various state auditors for each biennium from 1901-1902 to 1925-1926, inclusive. The digest furnishes interesting information as to how much money annually has gone to the public school system, how much to each of the teachers' colleges, how much to the university, how much to every other educational institution or function, and it is apparent that the amount which goes to education annually, while increasing in amount, decreases in ratio in comparison with the total amount spent by the state for all purposes.

The auditors' reports show that \$3,329,302.06 was paid through the state treasury for educational purposes in 1901 and 1902, that \$7,189,481.86 was paid in 1913 and 1914, while \$15,126,786.65 was paid to the same purpose in 1925 and 1926. During the same years, according to the auditors' reports, the state's total expenditure for all purposes in 1901 and 1902 was \$9,631,388.58, while it aggregated \$18,706,411.83 in 1913 and 1914, and in 1925 and 1926 it was \$108,791,149.55. In order to meet the frequently made statement "but that includes roads", the analysis shows what was spent aside from road expenditures, blind pensions, the soldier bonus and in construction of the state capitol in the years compared. The total expenditures, with those items eliminated, in 1901 and 1902 are the same as those given above since no expenditures were made for any one of the four purposes. In 1913 and 1914, with the four items deducted, the aggregate expenditures were \$16,975,830.67, while in 1925 and 1926 the aggregate was \$40,950,335.81.

The state's treatment of education during those years is shown in a comparison of the percentage spent for education, both inclusive and exclusive of road, bonus, blind pension and capitol expenditures:

Percentage increase in expenditures:  
1913-14 over 1901-1902, education 115.94 per cent; State government as a whole, including roads, etc., 94.22 per cent; state government as a whole after deducting roads, etc., 76.25 per cent.  
1925-126 over 1901-1902, education, 354.35 per cent; state government as a whole including roads, etc., 1029.54 per cent; state government after deducting roads, etc., 325.17 per cent.

1925-1926 over 1913-1914, education, 110.40 per cent; state government as a whole, including roads, etc., 181.57 per cent; after deducting roads, etc., 141.23 per cent.

Treating the same question of inadequate distribution of funds for educational purposes from another angle, 34.57 per cent of the state's expenditures for all purposes in 1901 and 1902 was spent on education, compared to 38.43 per cent of the aggregate expenditures in 1913 and 1914, and only 13.90 per cent in 1925 and 1926, with road, bonus, blind pension and capitol construction included in the expenditures. With these four expenditures deducted, the auditors' figures show that education received the same in 1901 and 1902 under both plans, while in 1913 and 1914 it received 42.35 per cent, and 1925 and 1926 only 36.94 per cent. From either viewpoint, the report accompanying the digest shows that the increasing cost in Missouri's government cannot be laid at the door of any affectionate consideration of education.

While education as a whole has been mistreated in the distribution of the state's financial support, the analysis further shows that the public school system has suffered even more than all educational agencies as a group. As an illustration, the state school moneys, which are distributed

to the public schools, have increased during each of the two periods included in the analysis, but the percentage increase is even less than the diminishing increase of the entire educational group. In support of this, the charts show that the distribution of moneys to the public schools increased only 67.31 per cent in 1913 and 1914 over what it was in 1901 and 1902 compared to an increase of 115.94 per cent for education as a whole for the same period. It increased 197.45 per cent in 1925 and 1926 over 1901 and 1902 compared to 354.35 for all educational agencies, and 77.78 per cent in 1925 and 1926 over 1913 and 1914 compared to 110.40 for education as a group.

In reviewing these conditions, the report says that no single administration, no one political party and no individual is responsible. The cause is one of general official negligence, public indifference, but principally the absence of a governmental system under which the state's finances would be checked. It says that the only way under which waste can be eliminated and the state's finances placed on a business basis is through elimination of useless boards and bureaus, consolidation of many of those that are useful, establishment of a thorough budget system with all governmental agencies keeping uniform accounts, and under a system of central purchasing.

## Resolutions of Respect

In memory of Brother A. C. Johnson, who died December 13, 1927.

ONCE again a Brother Mason, having completed the designs written for him on life's trestle board, has passed through the portals of eternity and entered the Grand Lodge of The New Jerusalem and hath received as his reward, the white stone with the new name written thereon. And whereas, the All-Wise and Merciful Master of the universe has called from labor to refreshments our beloved and respected brother, and he having been a true and faithful member of our Beloved Order, therefore be it

Resolved, that Skeston Lodge No. 310, F. & A. M., of Skeston, Mo., in testimony of his loss, be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we tender to the family of our deceased brother our sincere condolence in their deep affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family.

R. F. ANDERSON,  
J. S. KEVIL  
E. E. ARTHUR,  
Committee.

The only men whose political opinions differ widely now are those who belong to the same party.—Bakersfield Californian.

An optimist is a man who reads the Literary Digest hoping to find an article that gives only one side of the question.—Life.

Instead of ice, a new glass freezer for making small quantities of ice cream uses patented refrigerating tablets contained in a cylinder that is revolved in the center of the cream.

## To Cure a Cold in One Day



The tonic and laxative effect of Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets will fortify the system against Grip, Influenza and other serious ills resulting from a Cold. Price 30c.

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Proven Merit since 1889

## SPECIAL

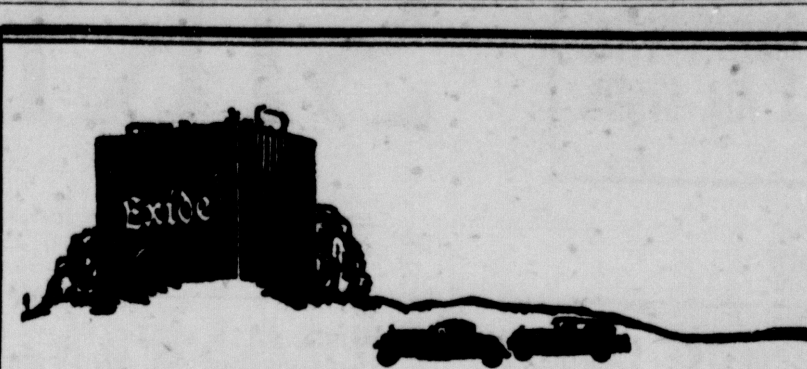
Genuine 13-Plate  
Ford Battery  
Now

\$10.00

AND YOUR OLD BATTERY  
Will Fit All Makes of Cars

Phone 256

Scott County Motor  
Company  
A "Ford" Groves Ford Shop



## A Transaction That Means Much to You

No need of worrying about a doubtful bargain after you have bought an Exide automobile battery. The reputation of the world's largest manufacturers of storage batteries protects you.

No need of feeling that you have been unduly extravagant when you buy an Exide. The price at which you can buy an Exide automobile battery makes it a worth-while economy, which it would be extravagant to ignore.

And the long life and power you get from an Exide put the finishing touches to a perfectly satisfactory transaction.

We're ready to transact the simple business with you of selling you the right Exide for your car.

Are you?

SENSEBAUGH'S SUPER SERVICE  
STATION

\$1195

-buys true Buick  
quality and all the  
famous Buick features

—and you have your choice of three popular models at this moderate price—a roomy Sedan, trim Coupe or smart Sport Roadster. Only Buick offers so many fine car features at such moderate prices. Only Buick enjoys the tremendous volume production to achieve such value.

See and drive Buick. We will be glad to demonstrate at any time.

SEDANS \$1195 to \$1995 COUPES \$1195 to \$1890  
SPORT MODELS \$1195 to \$1525

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich. Government tax to be added.  
The G. M. A. C. financing plan, the most desirable, is available.

BUICK

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Phone 433

Taylor Auto Co.

Buick—LaSalle—Cadillac

FREE! Coal Burning Brooder Stoves  
WITH EACH ORDER FOR 500 OR 1,000 BABY CHICKS RECEIVED THIS MONTH

Missouri Accredited Chicks  
LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS

Barred P. Rocks or R. I.	500 Chicks and 500 Chick Brooder	\$63.75
Reds	1000 Chicks and 1000 Chick Brooder	123.50
Buff or White P. Rocks,		
White Wyandottes or Buff	500 Chicks and 500 Chick Brooder	68.75
Orpingtons	1000 Chicks and 1000 Chick Brooder	133.50
White or Brown Leghorns		
or Heavy Mixed for	500 Chicks and 500 Chick Brooder	59.75
Broilers	1000 Chicks and 1000 Chick Brooder	116.50

All Chicks shipped by prepaid parcel post or express, 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Brooders shipped by prepaid freight. Order direct from this paper and send for FREE CATALOG showing 16 varieties of poultry in natural colors.

THE MILLER HATCHERIES, Box 586A LANCASTER, MO.

## Chrysler PRICES

## New Chrysler "52"

Two-door Sedan	\$670
Coupe	670
Roadster	670
(with rumble seat)	
Touring	695
Four-door Sedan	720
DeLuxe Coupe	720
(with rumble seat)	
DeLuxe Sedan	790

## Great New Chrysler "62"

Business Coupe	\$1065
Roadster	1075
Touring	1095
Two-door Sedan	1095
Coupe	1145
(with rumble seat)	
Four-door Sedan	1175
Landau Sedan	1235

## Illustrious New Chrysler "72"

Two-Pass. Coupe	\$1545
(with rumble seat)	
Royal Sedan	1595
Sport Roadster	1595
(with rumble seat)	
Four-Pass. Coupe	1595
Town Sedan	1695
Convertible Coupe	1745
(with rumble seat)	
Crown Sedan	1795

## New 112 h.p. Imperial "80"

Roadster	\$2795
(with rumble seat)	
Five-Pass. Sedan	2945
Town Sedan	2995
Seven-Pass. Sedan	3075
Sedan Limousine	3495

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time payments.

\$670 and upwards

New LOWER PRICES

make

Chrysler Value now greater than ever

Quality and Performance Unchanged

Public recognition of value far beyond the ordinary has been the main factor in Chrysler's phenomenal rise from 27th to 3rd place in sales in 42 months.

Now, at sensational new lower prices just announced, Chrysler cars—with famous Chrysler quality and performance unchanged—become even greater value than ever before.

Four great lines of cars—"52," "62," "72" and 112 h. p. Imperial "80"—supply every price need from \$670 to \$3495. They offer outstanding values which result from a huge and rapidly growing public demand.

Inspection of any of these four Chrysler models will

go far to convince you of the superiorities of Chrysler lines, appearance and appointment.

Thousands upon thousands of Chrysler owners will tell you of Chrysler performance and quality, of Chrysler durability and long life.

Demonstration will supply the final conviction of Chrysler's extraordinary speed, acceleration, comfort and ease of handling.

You should not be satisfied with less in performance, appearance and quality than the tremendous values which only Chrysler Standardized Quality can provide. The one way you can be absolutely sure you are getting real Chrysler value is—buy a Chrysler.

Chrysler

Hunter Motor Co., Skeston

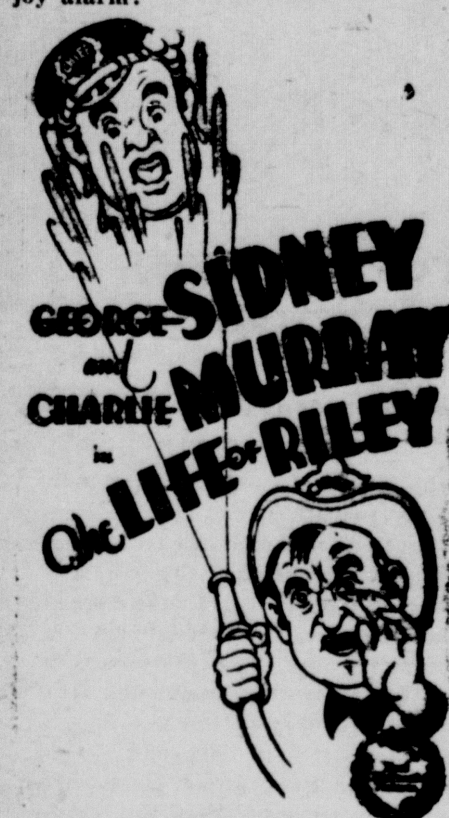
ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION



## Malone Theatre

7:00 O'CLOCK NIGHTLY

TUESDAY  
All loyal laffers will respond to this joy alarm!



Just imagine George Sidney as Chief of Police and Charlie Murray as Fire Chief—two big shots in a one-horse town! Then imagine them both in love with the handsome widow who has a crush on a circus shell-game expert—and you have an inkling of the season's wildest laugh-riot.

NEWS AND COMEDY  
Admission 15c and 35c

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY  
The Chamber of Commerce Presents

"The Womanless Wedding"

Reserved Seats on Sale at

The Bijou

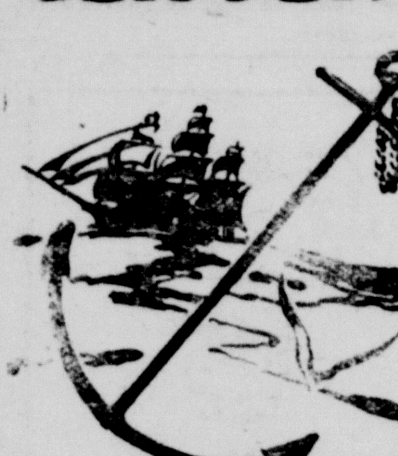
Admission 75c

FRIDAY

Afternoon and Evening

WILLIAM BOYD, ELEANOR FAIR,  
JUNIOR COGHAN and WALTER  
LONG in

## Shoy! THE YANKEE CLIPPER



PATHE REVIEW, FELIX CAR-  
TOON AND COMEDY

Bargain Matinee Every Friday at 3  
p. m. Admission 10c & 25c  
Nite 7:00 p. m. 15c and 35c

SATURDAY

Continuous show—2:30 to 10:30

They're hittin' the high spots! A reg-  
ular western thriller!

TOM TYLER and His PALS in

"The Cherokee Kid"

The wild ridin' gang of the western  
plains in a thrill-packed romance.  
Tom Tyler and His Gang ride to a  
furious climax in the fastest outdoor  
picture of the year.

AESOP FABLES and Episode No. 2  
—"HAWK OF THE HILLS"

Continuous Show 2:30 to 10:30.  
2:30 to 6:30 Admission 10c & 25c  
6:30 to 10:30 Admission 15c & 25c

MONDAY

Afternoon and Evening

LON CHANEY in

"Tell It To the Marines"

With

ELEANOR BOARDMAN, WILLIAM  
HAINES and CARMEL MYERS

A true story of the fighting marines!  
By special arrangement with the  
Government, thousands of U. S. Ma-  
rines help Lon Chaney had a notable  
cast make this a never-to-be-forgot-  
ten epic of the "Devil Dogs". Adven-  
ture in far places! A "different" love  
story!

NEWS AND COMEDY

Bargain Matinee Every Monday at 3  
p. m. Admission 10c and 25c  
Nite 7:00 p. m. 15c and 35c

## RELIEF FROM ITCHING PILES

Is so quick when FAZO OINTMENT is  
applied, it will surprise you. Druggists  
are keenly interested in the remedy and  
are recommending it to their customers.  
Ask your Druggist about FAZO OINT-  
MENT. In tubes with pile pipe, 75c; or  
in tin box, 65c.

## Sikeston High School News

By Hallie Carey

The Sikeston girls were afraid to  
tackle Dexter because it meant to  
play on a two-division court, which  
they had never done before. Howev-  
er, they went into the game, full  
strong and won by a score of 36-23.

The boys' team won its fourth  
straight victory when it defeated the  
fast Dexter team on Dexter's court.  
Owing to the size of the court in the  
Dexter gym, our boys were slow to  
get started. Dexter started with a  
rush and it wasn't until the first of  
the second period that our boys showed  
their prowess at hitting the goal.  
Five field goals were made in fast or-  
der to put the lead in our hands. But  
Dexter was not to be downed so easy.  
Their two forwards got together and  
what they decided, soon showed on  
the score board. And then—Capt.  
Weekley, Watson and Robinson start-  
ed their contest for the most goals,  
with Watson winning out. When the  
final whistle blew, Sikeston was six  
points in the lead and going strong.  
The team played a fine game, offen-  
sive as well as defensive. Baker showed  
excellent work at taking the ball  
from the opponents and taking it  
down the court. Burris played a won-  
derful game but didn't have his old  
shooting eye, due to the different  
goals and court. The score was 21-15.

A nice quartet composed of Kemper  
Bruton, Linn Swaim, Carroll Sutton  
and Frank Miller, entertained us  
right pleasantly Friday, during as-  
sembly period.

The representative from Central  
College, Fayette, Mo., talked to the  
graduating seniors, Monday morning.

Cross-English exams were given  
again last week. We find the highest  
grades in the four classes to be as fol-  
lows: Senior, 169; Junior, 161; Soph-  
omore, 155; Freshman, 154.

### DR. LIMBAUGH MOVES TO MALCOLM BUILDING

Dr. Chester W. Limbaugh has moved  
his dental office from the McCoy-  
Tanner Building to the Malcolm  
Building on Front Street.

He is nicely located and invites  
friends and customers to call and  
look over his new quarters.

### AUXILIARY NOTES

The Auxiliary Unit of the Henry  
Meldrum Post met last Thursday  
evening at the home of Mrs. Paul An-  
derson. Reports of committees were  
given and the regular order of busi-  
ness was disposed of a social hour  
followed the close of the meeting. The  
next meeting will be with Mrs. W. A.  
Anthony on Wednesday evening, Feb-  
ruary 1, at 7:30 o'clock. All members  
are urged to be present.

### LOTTO PARTY

The ladies of the Catholic Church  
will have a Lotto party at the home  
of Mrs. Betty Matthews Thursday af-  
ternoon. All are welcome and a good  
time is promised.

Mrs. P. E. Ballett and Mrs. Betty  
Matthews were dinner guests of Mrs.  
A. B. Skillman, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Kendall and lit-  
tle daughter and Miss Francoise  
Black returned to Wewoka, Okla., last  
Thursday morning.

The Co-Workers of the Methodist  
church will meet at the home of Mrs.  
Florence Marshall and Miss Kate  
Austin Tuesday afternoon.

The L. A. W. Class of the Christian  
church will meet at the Del Rey Ho-  
tel Thursday evening at 7:30. All  
members are urged to be present.

Mrs. Betty Matthews, with her  
guests, Mrs. Ballett and Miss Cath-  
erine DeGuire and Mrs. W. T. Shanks  
motored to Poplar Bluff Friday af-  
ternoon to visit the John Corrigan fam-  
ily.

Miss Kathleen Sells, who received  
her diploma as a graduate nurse from  
the Baptist Sanitarium last week, has  
accepted a position at the New South-  
east Missouri Hospital in Cape Girar-  
deau and will report for duty, Tues-  
day, January 24.

If Senator Reed is to be put  
forward as a candidate of the state, he  
should have the undivided support of  
the delegation as long as it will do  
him any good in connection with that  
candidacy but, if a time comes when  
it can no longer promise him any-  
thing, then the state may want to be  
represented on its own account and in  
its own right. In that event the  
party in Missouri may not care for  
St. Louis and Kansas City to speak  
for it entirely. There is a great deal  
of Missouri outside of its two chief  
cities and still more of the Democratic  
party. When it comes to saying who  
Missouri will support as second  
choice, if such a time does come, Mis-  
souri should be in position to speak  
the sentiment of Missouri and not  
that of a select few.—W. C. Van-  
Cleve in Moberly Monitor-Index.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL FROM MATTHEWS

Mrs. John Whitten and sons, Ly-  
man and Herman, were guests of the  
former's daughter, Mrs. Bohannon,  
from Thursday until Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Hicks and son,  
Louis, were Sikeston visitors, Sat-  
urday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wade Tucker of New  
Madrid were Matthews visitors, Sat-  
urday.

Miss Dixie Hicks spent the week-  
end with Miss Brooks.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Englehart and  
little son spent Sunday in Morley.

Howard Steele returned Thursday  
from a business trip to Memphis.

A large number from Matthews at-  
tended the basketball game at Can-  
alou Saturday night, between the  
Canalou Tom Cats and the Sikeston  
Road Men.

Well, every week Mr. Blanton  
shows the true Christian heart wheth-  
er he is a professed christian or not.  
I had rather far take chances with  
him, a man of his principles, than  
with one-half of the professed chris-  
tians and preachers. I think of all the  
most abominable people on earth, a  
selfish person is the most abominable.  
They are not only uncharitable in as-  
sisting people who are needy, but I  
have never seen a selfish person in  
my life that was uncharitable with  
their tongues.

J. W. Whitten and daughters, Miss-  
es Deane and Lucille, shopped in Sik-  
eston, Saturday.

Miss Wava Watkins spent the  
week-end in Sikeston with friends.

Mrs. Bertha Pickett left for her  
home in Blytheville, Ark., Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Deane and  
daughters visited Mr. and Mrs. L.  
Mitchell at Hayti, Sunday.

Mrs. G. D. Englehart, Misses Ella  
Ruth Fletcher and Dolores Sterling  
shopped in Sikeston, Saturday.

Miss Alice Deane spent the week-  
end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs.  
G. F. Deane.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Steele of New  
Madrid spent Sunday with the for-  
mer's mother, Mrs. Mary Steele, and  
brother, Howard.

Bishop Rathie returned Sunday  
from Flint, Mich., where he went last  
week to seek employment. Bishop  
says there isn't any work there.

Cotton snapping will be through  
with this week. This work has been  
of great help to the people who were  
out of employment.

Claude Gurley is in St. Louis this  
week.

Mrs. Hazel Sykes and little daugh-  
ter returned from Chicago last week,  
where they have been for the past  
month visiting Mr. and Mrs. Loy  
Roberts.

### WHY FISH REFUSE TO BITE SOME DAYS

Talking about fish stories, here is  
one and a very interesting one at  
that, as related in a letter to the  
State Game and Fish Department  
from Fred Meyer of St. Louis. The  
December issue of Missouri Game and  
Fish Magazine contained an inquiry  
into the reasons why on certain days  
fish refuse to bite and readers of the  
magazine were asked if they could  
furnish the solution. Mr. Meyer  
seems to have succeeded in the fol-  
lowing letter:

"In your December issue 'A Fish-  
erman' of Paris, Mo., asks why it is  
that on some days fish absolutely re-  
fuse to bite.

From my bass fishing experience  
let me say that bass are real gluttons.  
On certain days bass will strike  
most anything and everything that  
gets close to him. A four pound bass  
that I caught at Macoupin, Ill., had  
eight shad in his stomach that mea-  
sured seven inches long.

At Havana, Ill., a five pound bass  
which I was particular anxious to  
know why he had such an abnormal  
pouch, contained at least twenty-five  
crawfish, besides a cat fish ten in-  
ches long and a small turtle two inches  
round.

At San Antonio, Texas, a four lb.  
bass had his stomach full of ten small  
six-inch bass. After I showed the  
members of this club the contents of  
this bass, they immediately replen-  
ished their lake with 5000 minnows  
from nearby creeks.

At Iron Mountain Lake, Mo., a five  
pound bass had seven sun fish mea-  
suring five inches in his storage pouch.

On several occasions on the Piney  
and Black Rivers where bass could not  
take flies or artificial bait, live min-  
nows were placed all around them and  
no attempt was made by any of the  
bass nearby to swallow them. One  
could see through the clear water a  
depth ranging from seven to ten feet.

These incidents proves that a bass  
will fill his stomach to the very lim-  
it, then he will lie dormant for days  
and no bait will lure him.

Then too, during the spawning sea-  
son from about May 20 to June 10.

This same condition I attribute to  
other classes of game fish.

## Local and Personal

George Lough spent Monday in  
East Prairie.

The Misses Burch, Wilson and  
Woodward spent Sunday in Lilbourn.

Mrs. Orlando Arthur entertained a  
few friends at her home Friday even-  
ing.

Wade Anderson and Tom Allen left  
for Texas Saturday to look at some  
land.

Mrs. Sam Brady of Camden, Ark.,  
and Mrs. L. M. Stallcup will spend  
Tuesday in Cairo.

Mrs. Gord Dill and Mrs. David  
Lumsden are in St. Louis in the inter-  
est of the Sikeston Merc. Co.

Ewell Barger and Mr. Tillman of  
Wardell was in Sikeston Monday en-  
route to Blodgett, on business.

Mrs. A. C. Barrett will be hostess  
to the Tuesday Club at her home on  
North Kingshighway, this week.

Misses Martha Gresham, Lottie  
Dover and Dave Crawford and Ralph  
Reed were Cairo visitors, Sunday.

Mrs. Beasley, in the west part of  
town, who has been bedfast for a long  
time, is very low today (Monday).

Mrs. Arnold Roth will entertain the  
Friday Club at the home of her moth-  
er, Mrs. L. O. Rodes, Friday after-  
noon.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto and family, who  
have been occupying one of the apart-  
ments on College Ave., are moving to  
their farm, Thursday.

Mrs. Tillman Anderson of Com-  
merce accompanied Dr. Frazier, also  
of Commerce, to Sikeston Thursday  
to call on Dr. O. E. Kendall.

The W. C. T. U. will meeting at  
teh home of Mrs. R. C. Finley, Wed-  
nesday afternoon. A full member-  
ship is urged to be present.

Mrs. Betty Matthews, Mrs. P. E.  
Ballett and Miss Catherine De Guire  
were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs.  
Jas. Klein, Thursday evening.

Miss Catherine De Guire returned  
to her home at Fredericktown Sat-  
urday morning, after spending a few  
days with Mrs. Betty Matthews.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lewis are leav-  
ing the Tanner neighborhood Wed-  
nesday for Blytheville, Ark., where  
Mr. Ellis will be with the Three  
States Cotton Co.

A surprise shower was given at the  
home of Miss Ruth Allard in the coun-  
try, Saturday evening, for Mrs. Ches-  
ter Limbaugh, whose home was enter-  
ed a week ago by sneak thieves, and  
took all of her wearing apparel and  
linens.

Mrs. J. C. Ellis, of the Tanner  
neighborhood, gave a birthday party  
for her little son, J. C., Jr., last Tues-  
day. The following little folks en-  
joyed the party: Suz Ella Tanner,  
Billy Bird Lynn, Billy Jane Lewis,  
John Riley Hahn, Alfreda Rodgers,  
Fred Husher, Violet Husher, Eleanor  
Hahn, Mary Dica Grimes, Ila Tem,  
Kitty Billings.

Miss Beulah Swanner, who is em-  
ployed in Cape Girardeau, was home  
for the week-end, bringing as her  
guest, Miss Elsie Stall of Cape Gir-  
ardeau. Miss Swanner entertained  
with a dinner party Sunday at the  
home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs.  
Lon Swanner. Covers were laid for  
Miss Julia Buckles, Mr. and Mrs. Dick  
Swanner and son, Miss Stall of Cape  
Girardeau, Misses Jessie Vaughn and  
Virginia Martin.

Mrs. Hand, a representative of the  
War Mothers organization of St.  
Louis, was in Sikeston for several  
days, trying to interest the mothers  
and sons who were in the World War  
to form a Chapter in Sikeston. There  
are almost 36 women in Sikeston who  
are eligible to become members of  
such an organization, but as very lit-  
tle interest was shown, Mrs. Hand  
had to give it up and she returned to  
Cape Girardeau Monday, where she  
has organized a fine Chapter of War  
Mothers, also one at Perryville.

FOR RENT—4 rooms and garage.  
Lights in house. 625 Kendall Street.  
Call 506 Charleston, Mo. 3t.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms  
for light housekeeping for couple.—  
Mrs. J. H. Held, 341 North St. tf.

FOR SALE—Ford coupe, '25 model,  
cheap if sold at once.—L. E. Board-  
man, East Side Dairy, Sikeston. ltpd.

FOR RENT—Farm, bottom land,  
good barn, small dwelling. Apply to  
A. F. Stone, Sikeston, R. 1, box 64. 2tp

FOR RENT—130 acres good cor-  
land near Sikeston, good improve-  
ments.—Louise M. Lewis, Hotel Mar-  
shall.

FOUND—A city license No. 493,  
1927-28. Owner can have same by  
calling at The Standard office and pay  
for this notice.

FOR SALE OR RENT OR TRADE—  
2 acres, with 5-room stucco house, at  
City limits line. Apply to The Sik-  
eston Standard. tf.

FOR SALE—Refrigerator, bed, com-  
plete; dining room suit, two rugs, cabi-  
net sewing machine, large overstuff-  
ed chair, cot, with springs and mat-  
tress, kitchen table and two chairs, 1  
dresser. Phone 247 or 157.



## Your Name On the Line

---May Be a Bad "Sign"

Two men recently swindled a large number of business men in this com-  
munity who carelessly affixed their signatures to innocent looking blank  
pieces of paper, supposedly for the purpose of insuring their correct ap-  
pearance in an alleged directory. The directory men represented that there  
would be no charge for listing names in the directory and so victims signed  
their names paying no attention to the large blank space above the place for  
signature.

Several months later another representative called on those who had sign-  
ed their names thus foolishly and rendered bills from \$30 to \$100 for ad-  
vertising space in the directory and actually showed a copy of the directory  
in which the advertisements appeared. The signer protested but the col-  
lector produced signed orders for the space and there was no doubt about  
the genuineness of the signatures.

They had not signed the contracts but the contracts had been printed on the  
blank paper over their signatures. It is an old trick and has been worked all  
over the country but it still seems to be good on new victims.

The way to avoid such a scheme is to refuse to sign your name promiscu-  
ously and to get the facts about the reliability of directories or other en-  
terprises represented by unknown agents.

## The BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU of SAINT LOUIS, Inc.

### TRUTH IN CEDAR CHEST AD- VERTISINGS OUGHT BY BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU

As though their diet of silk, wool  
and fur were not already a great  
enough drain on the resources of the  
human race, the moths of the world  
have formed a combine which threat-  
ens to tax the ingenuity of mankind  
still further. This, in effect, a most  
unreasonable refusal on the part of  
the moths to die solely as the result  
of being exposed to the atmosphere  
of a chest unless the body contains a  
specific amount of red cedar lumber.  
Thus, innocently enough perhaps, the  
question as to exactly what consti-  
tutes a genuine cedar chest is raised.

In making a survey of the cedar  
chest industry, the National Better  
Business Bureau has learned that all  
types of chests do not conform to the  
approved and accepted requirements  
for moth mausoleums. Experiments  
conducted by the United States De-  
partment of Agriculture have shown  
that to provide a sufficiently powerful  
lethal atmosphere for moths even  
when they are in the presence of  
sables, Kashmir shawls, and old and  
honored trousseaux, the body of the  
chest must contain at least 70 per  
cent of three-quarter inch red cedar  
lumber.

Many so-called cedar chests, the  
National Bureau advises, are made of  
such neutral woods as birch and gum  
and are veneered on the inside with  
red cedar wood. While there is some-  
thing reprehensible in the manufacture  
and sale of such chests so long as  
they are truthfully advertised, the  
popular belief that cedar chests offer  
moth protection is sufficiently wide  
spread to warrant the National Bureau  
in making this survey with the co-  
operation of its forty-two affiliated  
local Bureaus into cedar chest adver-  
tising. With the findings of the De-  
partment of Agriculture as a back-  
ground the definition of a "genuine"  
cedar chest may be easily propound-  
ed and coupled with the work of the  
National Bureau in the advertising  
field a barrier of fact in the industry  
may be erected. The report of the  
Department of Agriculture follows:

"Experiments have demonstrated  
the value of chests made of red cedar,  
Juniperus Virginiana. However, to be  
effective these chests must contain  
in the body at least 70 per cent of  
three-quarter inch red cedar lumber.  
"The attention of the public is  
called to the fact that chests made of  
neutral woods lined with a red cedar  
veneer are not genuine red cedar  
chests and cannot be depended upon  
to kill clothes moths. Experiments

have proven that clothes moths can  
develop from the egg, through the  
worm or larval stage, to the adult  
moth in chests lined with red cedar  
veneer. They cannot do this in gen-  
uine red cedar chests that are in good  
condition."

If we adults are a sample of what  
spanking will do in forming character,  
perhaps it's just as well that parents  
no longer do it. —Springfield (Ill.)  
State Register.

Objects fade about twenty times as  
fast in sunlight as they do under elec-  
tric lights. It would be well to explain,  
however, that the reverse is true of  
young men and women.—Detroit  
News.

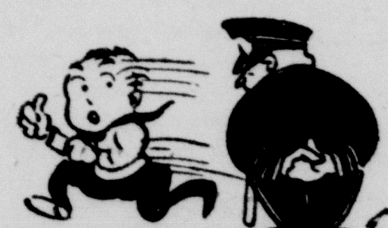
We'd like to see the multilateral  
treaty under which our enlightened  
State Department proposes to re-  
source war as an instrument of na-  
tional policy made multilateral  
enough to include Nicaragua.—Colum-  
bus Ohio State Journal.

Too bad Col. Lindbergh couldn't  
have hopped over to Europe in 1914  
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fraternal get-together celebration.—  
Arkansas Gazette.

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#### IN THE MAYAN CIVILIZATION ETHNOLOGIST FINDS SOURCES OF ABORIGINAL CULTURE

When the first explorer touched the American shores, from Leif Ericson to Columbus and those that followed them down the Atlantic Coast, they were met by painted savages whose culture apparently was limited to hunting, fishing and war. As time went on and the Europeans advanced into the interior of the continent only similar races were encountered, all bearing certain physiognomical resemblances, and showing a kniship in customs and manner of living, and thus the tradition was established that America was inhabited by races of wild peoples, who were accepted as the aborigines and became known to posterity as Indians. Yet, as was to be discovered by the Spanish conquistadors, there was then existing on the continent, far to the south, in the valleys of Mexico and Central and South America, a civilization whose development and splendor rivaled, and in some features surpassed that of ancient Egypt, Assyria and Chaldea. That civilization was in full flower when Ericson's northmen found the "Skrellings" somewhere on the North Atlantic Coast, in the year 1000, and it had been in existence from the days of the first Caesars and probably far beyond.

If it had been possible for those early explorers to have flown, as it is possible today, from the habitats of the painted Indians along the Atlantic Coast to the cities of the Incas and the Aztecs in Central and South America the things they would have seen would have struck them as silent and amazed as the sight of the Pacific did those hardy adventurers who first gazed upon it from a "peak in Darien". Their transition from the barbarian villages of the North, with their tepees and crude tribal ceremonials, to cities where arts and sciences flourished and a complex civilization was expressing itself in marvelous architecture, intricate social and religious institutions and a display of splendor and wealth, would have made their story seem to European ears like an Arabian Night's dream. And such it did seem when the Spanish conquerors returned with their spoils from the halls of the Montezumas and the Incas, in the early years of the sixteenth century.

Had Cortez, as he marched southward through Honduras, in 1524, five years after he had stormed the City of Mexico, turned aside from his path, but a scant three miles into the jungle, he would have found the ruins of a far earlier civilization that surpassed in intellectual achievements even those of the Aztecs and the Incas, splendor as they were. But he passed in intellectual achievements to elapse before architectural ruins that told of the glory that was Copan, the great city of the Mayas, were to be revealed. They stand on a level plain, hidden in the tropical jungle, within an area seven or eight miles long and two miles wide—a resplendent vision. With streets, courts and courtyards paved with stone or white cement, an extensive system of drainage, covered canals and underground sewers, and in the center of the city a civic square filled with shattered temples, palaces and public buildings, it was a city magnificent even in ruin. And Copan was only one great city among many that was typical of the Mayan civilization whose origins, traced back as far as the year 100 A. D., have been lost beyond that period in the darkness of history. The Mayan came in mystery and disappeared in mystery. But he left his impress upon all that followed him—upon Aztec, Toltec, Inca, and now, ethnologists believe, following the simple clues afforded them in the widespread cultivation of maize and in tribal mythologies and symbols, he impressed his culture and his kinship upon the so-called aboriginal savages of North America.

Assembling the results of years of scientific investigation into the origins and the cultures of the American Indian—that is, the races that inhabited the territory between the Rio Grande and the Canadian border, as well as the races of the southern part

of the hemisphere Paul Radin, professor of anthropology at Fisk university, in his recent book, "The Story of the American Indian", published by Boni & Liveright, presents the problem of Mayan influences upon the continent in a thesis which if not always convincing, is fascinatingly ingenious. The historical secrets of these strange people are locked up in the hieroglyphics of their temples and monuments, only a part of which has been deciphered, yet enough to establish the fact that they were adept astronomers, mathematicians, architects and artists, with an intricate religious and social system at a period when the country now known as the United States was a wilderness, people by nomad tribes of superlatively uncultured barbarians. It is Professor Radin's theory, based upon the most exhaustive ethnological researches, that these mysterious Mayans were the first distributors of cultural ideas, not only in North America, but also in South America, and that much of the curious folklore, ceremonials, mythologies and social customs of the American Indians is traceable directly or remotely to Mayan influences.

First, there is the maize clue. It has been historically established that maize was first grown in the valleys of Mexico—it was the agricultural keynote of the Mayan civilization. It became in time one of the chief foods of the American Indian and the motive for the establishment of permanent villages. Even Lief Ericson found it growing among those "Vine-landers" he discovered in the far North. Then there was the serpent symbol, the offspring of the Mayan's "plumed serpent", that found its way through the religious ritualism of most of the northern tribes. The Pueblo civilization along the Rio Grande, the sun worshipping Natchez Indians of the Gulf Coast, the clan system of the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Pawnees, the mysterious mounds scattered throughout the southern states and the Mississippi Valley, some of which were used for ceremonial purposes and bear evidences of having had altars or temples upon their summits, the peculiar civic organizations of the "town" Indians, and a significant strain of legend and tradition in Indian folklore, all traceable to southern origins—these and many more indicia are pointed to as trail markers of the torch bearing Mayas in their cultural marches northward.

Professor Radin makes no claim that the mound-builders were the original Mayans, but that the Mayan influence was undoubtedly present. "Unquestionably", he writes, "the mound-builders were Indians, possibly even the ancestors of the Sioux and the Creeks. Yet they clearly possessed a civilization immeasurably superior to that of the latter tribes. Recent excavations have shown that some of the mounds were used for ceremonial purposes and for ceremonies possessing an elaborateness for which we can find no counterpart among the Sioux or the Creek today, or even in the days of their greatest glory. And this mound building civilization had a very widespread distribution, extending from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and from Florida to Central Wisconsin and Michigan." These mounds with their ceremonial relics are too intimately related to the temple mounds and pyramids of Central America to escape the suggestion of Mayan influences.

In the cliff-dwellings of Arizona, and especially near the ruins of Los Muertos, where there were ditches providing for the irrigation of vast acreages, the influences of the Mayas is plain. There is evidence that cotton was planted. Beautiful symbolic pottery, turquoise beads and even mosaics have been found, evidences that the Pueblo Indians were the inheritors of a very high civilization. Where, as the author, did this civilization come from? Fortunately there are clues. Copper bells and copper ornaments have been found and here

and there cloisonne work of a very specific kind. There is only one place in North America where they could have been made and that is Southern Mexico and Yucatan—the ancient home of the Mayas.

Tracing the spread of Mayan culture from the Pueblos of the Southwest to the Indians of the Canadian border, Professor Radin says:

"All cultured roads converge upon the valley of Mexico. And yet when we reach the valley of Mexico we find to our dismay that we have only entered the threshold of a maze, for instead of being at the end of our quest, we are just at the beginning. The Aztecs and their kinsmen who inhabited the valley of Mexico and the adjacent territory at the time of the conquest in 1519, turn out to be newcomers, intruders whose connections were all with the north. As we proceed from south to north, for instance, we find the culture gradually tapering down from that of the semi-barbarians north of Guadalajara to that of utter barbarism like the Utes and the Shoshone of Utah and Nevada. When the Aztecs arrived they adopted their civilization at second hand from the kinsmen who had preceded them. If Aztec Mexico seemed to Cortez and his soldiers an impressive and wonderful achievement, one can well imagine what must have been the civilization of the people who built the pyramids of Teotihuacan. Yet modern excavations at Teotihuacan have shown that it would be erroneous even to assume that the culture of Teotihuacan was indigenous. Southward, ever southward, are we pressed.

"The signs multiply.... We find the Zapotecs and Mixtecs, the intermediaries between the founders of the great Mayan civilization and the rest of North America. And at Palenque, surrounded by densely wooded hills and overgrown by tropical vegetation, we come upon the ruins of a once imposing and fascinating city, one of the maturest expressions of Mayan and Central American civilization.... And then, down in the Brazilian jungle at cultural trails peter out, just as they disappear on the great plateau of Utah and Nevada. But the aborigines of the United States were more fortunate than those of Brazil and Argentina. Faint echoes of the parent civilization found their way even as far north as the marauding Modes of Oregon. The Mayan culture, true enough, became contaminated and transformed as it passed from one detail would still linger even in torch bearer to another, but some little most outlying tribes.... And thus it came to pass that a people whose ancestors had at one time been the neighbors and inheritors of the mound builders, and so distant inheritors of the Mayan tradition, finally found themselves stowed away among simple and alien tribes as far north as Wisconsin on the shores of Green Bay."

Everywhere is to be found evidences of the crossing and recrossing of the ancient trails between the north and the south, the east and the west, and of the passing of the superior civilizations in America before the invading barbarian tribes who remained, and there, to absorb some remnants of the despoiled cultures. In the far past, buried in darkness, cranio-logical investigations point to three Asiatic invasions of America, Australasian, Melanesian and Monogolian, the last practically wiping out all traces of the former two. "To all intents and purposes", says Professor Radin, "the American Indian is Monogolian, physically, temperamentally and psychically". Deeper is the obscurity that surrounds the origin of their cultured kinfolds, the Mayans. Out of the mists of history they came and with the mists they vanished.

Lee's Summit—Journal moves into its new building.

See that your meals are balanced. Just because you eat in restaurants don't neglect the "greens and fruits".

Dress with wisdom. Take account of the heat in the office and buy clothing suitable to that temperature. Don't dress in light silks if your office is cold and draughty. You have a wide choice of lovely woolen materials this season.

#### LEADEN SKIES

Leaden skies, a dismal day,  
Would fill our hearts  
With much dismay,  
Were there not riches underneath  
And unto us they are bequeath.  
Leaden skies portend surprise,  
Upon a bookshelf cosy  
There is a prize  
Of length and size,  
Enjoy 'til sky is rosy.  
The fields and plains,  
Preserve the rains,  
For gardens and for flowers  
So do not sigh  
For one on high  
Shall send refreshing showers.  
—Minnie Sayers Smith.

The Standard objects to being used by outsiders who come into Sikeston to milk the public with a so-called home talent play. Those who put on these plays split the money 50-50, do not pay for advertising space and expect the papers to whom they up for nothing. The Standard doesn't propose to give publicity to any such. Just as well get sore at every merchant in the city who does not give \$10 out of his store to the cause, as to get sore at The Standard for not giving a \$10 space, which is our stock in trade. We are always willing to give reasonable reading space to all home talent shows, who have never yet failed to give reasonable sized advertisements.

Two boys, Payne and McCoy, were ambled about town Sunday morning about 2:00 and failed to go home when ordered to by Officer Daniels. The third time instead of telling them to go home, he locked them up in jail until later in the day. No charges were preferred so Judge Smith turned them out.

Willard Mount is home from West Point, where he was a student for the past several months. He failed in certain tests and for that reason dropped out. Willard was an exceptional student in High School, but had not the ground work along certain lines as required there. He is a high class lad in every respect and if they could not use him there as a fighting man, we can use him here as a useful citizen. Welcome home!

In another column will be found a lame excuse given by a 37-year-old widow for the baby just born to her. This excuse may be used by others who are "unfortunate", but would be mighty hard to put over in some sections. It looks more like a gray widow who was unfortunate indeed.

A bill was introduced yesterday in Washington to place a microphone on the desk of every Senator so that their addresses may be heard from a better loud-speaker in the country. A bitter enemy of the radio is believed to have suggested the plan.—Chicago Tribune.

The Appeal editor has been deluged with letters from all parts of the state since his appointment as a member of Governor Baker's committee of seven to work out a plan for future construction. Dozens of citizens have discussed the matter with him. Practically every man and organization seems to have a different plan. Practically every one of them, especially those in Northeast Missouri, gave it out cold that they will never support any other proposition than the one they have outlined. With so many plans and so many conflicting opinions the only thing the committee can do is to work into one proposition what seems to promise best for the state as a whole. If this plan will enable the State Highway Commission to get Missouri out of the mud without any tax on property or any additional burdens on automobile owners it should receive support from all who have the best interests of the state at heart. Northeast Missouri has not been properly taken care of on highway building. It may be due to the obstinacy of so many communities and the obstacles they have thrown in the Commission's way. Anyway, we should not encourage a spirit of opposition to everything except our own pet ideas about how things should be done.—Paris Appeal.

When the weather is cold we wish it was warm and when it is warm we wish it was cold. The past several days has run below the freezing point and the wind of Friday chilled one to the bone.

The following is from the Versailles Leader: "Usually the argument is made that every business concern should advertise. Generally speaking, this is true, but there are exceptions. In fact, some concerns hardly dare to advertise, because they cannot make good according to the requirements of modern business practices. When advertising is untruthful or misleading it does more harm than good. Only an enterprise that fulfills the promise made in the advertisement can stand the spotlight of publicity. Hence, when we find a store or business establishment boldly advertising its wares or service month after month and year after year we may generally conclude that it can and does give real values. Observing the advertised business of any community, large or small, will enable one to identify the most dependable concerns in the community. Only efficient and reputable establishments dare to advertise."

Several days ago, a stranger appeared at the grade school at recess, asking for a certain child to take her home, which request was, of course, refused by the teacher. He was told the address, and even shown the location of the house, however. And he went there, to his kinfolk, it happened. All perfectly O. K. Lately the story has been going around, that two hardlooking men tried to steal a child from school, etc., which goes to prove that you better "believe nothing you hear, half you see, and keep that to yourself", especially when it comes via children. The Hickman case, no doubt, causes the alarm. Anyway, teachers are ordered to allow no child to leave school with anybody calling, except parents.

My conclusion from all my recent correspondence on the subject is that children ought to be fed first. They have real appetites, and older people only half-way ones. Besides, they're growing, and think of the fuel they have to shovel into their little furnaces. R. J. Ball, president of the Colorado Editorial association, evidently agrees with me: "The kids, with appetites that were gnawing at their innards, had to wait for the second and even the third table while the guests, including 'the preacher' and his family, were devouring all the choice pieces of chicken and leaving nothing but the scraps of the cakes and pies and other delicacies. Those were the times that 'tried boys' souls' and even made the girls sour and grouchy".—Dr. Burris Jenkins.

Dave King, formerly construction engineer of Division 10, was here from Middletown, Ohio, Saturday and Sunday looking after his home and going over some matters with the highway people about some construction work. He reports Mrs. King as being very well and has gained 10 pounds in weight since leaving Sikeston.

#### YOUNG WIDOW BECOMES MOTHER OF EUGENIC BABY

New York, January 21.—Old friends of Mrs. Grace Mailhouse Burnham, 37 years old, were surprised to learn a few days ago that she had given birth, January 10, to a daughter, whom she named Vera, meaning, "True."

Mrs. Burnham, daughter of Dr. Max Mailhouse of New Haven, has been a widow three years. Her husband was Lee S. Burnham, son of Isaac W. Bernheim of Louisville, Ky., a wealthy retired distiller. The husband changed his name during the war. The widow's marriage was childless. She has neither entered nor contemplates entering a second marriage.

Inquiry by the New York World discloses that the birth of Vera is more unconventional than these circumstances indicate. Between Mrs. Burnham and her baby's father there was not the slightest suggestion of romance.

It was a union deliberately arranged to satisfy the woman's desire to have a child and to permit her to care for and rear it as a creditable contribution to society.

The father, whose name has not been disclosed, was selected, according to a close relative of Mrs. Burnham, as "a young man of good family and good character, with the proper eugenic background". He will assume no responsibility. Under the business-like agreement of the parents, the full weight of her undertaking is to be shouldered by Mrs. Burnham.

The relative said the nature of Mrs. Burnham's unusual project was fully known in advance to Miss Sally Mailhouse, an aunt, with whom she resides. Its details have since been made known to all other close relatives, including Dr. Mailhouse, and the family is described as "harmonious with the situation".

In arriving at this view, the mother's father and brothers considered the absence of any touch of sordidness upon the part of Mrs. Burnham. They hold that the decision was hers to make, however unusual it may appear when judged by the customary standards of the present day; and that it is a personal matter which immediately concerns only her and the baby.

Mrs. Burnham has long been interested in workers' health problems, has written on this subject, and is actively associated with the Workers' Health Bureau. This office is headquarters for several so-called radical organizations, including the Miners' Relief Committee. She is reported to be wealthy and is understood to have given generous financial assistance to the movements which claim her interests. Her husband was associated with the soap manufacturing firm of B. T. Babbitt in this city. Vera was born at the Lying-in Hospital. A reporter, asking for Mrs. Burnham, was ushered to her room yesterday. When the purpose of the call was explained, the mother said, "That is all rot!"

The reporter replied that a near relative had already confirmed the story. Mrs. Burnham then said:

"Why should the public be interested in my private affairs?"

A nurse interrupted the conversation by bringing in the baby, which is the unknown center of the widespread attention her advent cannot escape attracting. The interview was ended, for from that moment Mrs. Burnham had eyes for no one else.

She is reported to have met Vera's father at the Bank street home she shares with her aunt, Miss Mailhouse, an elderly sister of Dr. Mailhouse, said:

"She hasn't done anything she is ashamed of. She told the people she wanted to know, the members of her family. She isn't trying to conceal it—although, of course, she doesn't want it in the newspapers."

A relative more closely informed said that Mrs. Burnham knew she was capable of bearing a child and that she did not wish to grow old without the companionship of a daughter or a son would offer. But she did not desire a husband, nor did she wish to attempt to fill the empty spot in her life with an adopted child.

She gave the matter earnest thought, considering it both from the modern social viewpoint and in the light of what the future may bring in changed ideas of propriety. Having made her decision, she set about its accomplishment with the apparent cooperation of Miss Mailhouse. No hint was obtainable as to the identity of the father or the details of his selection. It is not known whether Mrs. Burnham had been acquainted with him previously.

As soon as she is physically able, it was said, Mrs. Burnham will resume her work with the Workers' Health Bureau.

According to history, Oklahoma was settled in 1889, but rarely thereafter. —Detroit News.



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## The Green Cloak

By  
YORKE DAVIS

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### CHAPTER V

I fully expected that after the grilling he had received at the hands of the district attorney, Harvey would prove a recalcitrant and reluctant subject for the tests we wished to try upon him. He was nervous, it is true, and it took a good deal of reassuring of the most tactful sort, on Doctor McAllister's part, to get him quieted down into anything like a normal state of mind; but he was perfectly willing.

His first sight of the queer, mysterious-looking instruments which our big room contained did nothing to counteract that fear. To the eye of ignorance it must look like a torture chamber from the Inquisition, brought down to date.

My chief spent the better part of an hour taking the young man around and explaining the different instruments to him, and it was not long before young Harvey began to show an inclination to test himself by every electrical and mechanical piece of apparatus in the laboratory. He had forgotten the Oak Ridge mystery, forgotten Ashton, forgotten his recent arrest, forgotten even, the detective who was waiting in the corridor outside.

He was ready at last for our real experiment. Nothing about Doctor McAllister's manner suggested that there was any difference, from our point of view, between the amusing things we had been doing and the test which he now proposed.

"I'm going to see how quickly you can think," he said. "You're to sit down in this chair, and Mr. Phelps here will read you a list of words. The instant he reads a word, you are to say, aloud, the word it makes you think of—say it just as quickly as you can. You've shown an unusually quick reaction time so far, but this is a better test than any of them. We hang up a pair of little telephones, so—one in front of you and one in front of Mr. Phelps. The moment he speaks a word it makes a little mark on that revolving cylinder. The moment you

speak, a second mark is made. The cylinder turns round all the while, and the distance between the two marks shows how quickly or how slowly you think."

I ran my eye down the list which my chief had prepared, with a good deal of care, while we were waiting for them to bring Harvey to the laboratory. The first twelve words were what we call central, that is, they had no connection, so far as we know, with the crime, the mystery or the inquest. In telling us his association with them, which he would probably do freely enough, our subject would establish his normal speed in this sort of mental operation.

But the thirteenth word was Loops and the fourteenth was Pipe. The associations he should announce with those two words and the time he should take in pronouncing them would go far toward establishing a conviction in the doctor's mind and in mine as to whether Harvey had guilty knowledge of the means which had been employed for the old man's murder. If he had such guilty knowledge, if he had seen that ghastly tourniquet made, and twisted it taut himself, or had witnessed the operation, those two simple little words would almost infallibly recall it. The words that would flash into his mind might be violin, perhaps, or throat, or even possibly, the plain black word murder.

If some such word as that, some damaging, suggestive word, should flash into his mind, one of two things would happen. He would either say it aloud, or he would stop himself from saying it, and deliberately think up another word which, to our ears, could have no sinister significance. But that latter course of action would betray him as certainly as the other, for thought takes time, and the fact that he had been obliged to stop to think would be remorselessly and exactly shown in the chronograph.

With a feeling of excitement which I found it hard to conceal, I began reading those first twelve neutral words. His answers came with flash-like rapidity. He was a good subject and he had entered fully into the spirit of the test. To my ear the interval between my word and his was about half a second. When I saw the record afterward, I found that it averaged a little less than that—about four tenths.

The word Pen brought the obvious association, Ink. Snow called up Shovel; and Song, Theater. The twelfth word, Sign, called up the curious association, Woodland, which was to prove of interest and significance to us before the day was out. But I had no time to think about it then.

Without varying the interval, without varying the tone of my voice, or raising my eyes from the list I held in my hand, I pronounced the thirteenth word, Loops.

The answer came like a flash, and it was Automobile. I glanced up as he said it, and caught a faint smile of reminiscence on his lips. Loops in his

mind were things to be looped, and the circus billboards supplied the association with automobile. The next word Pipe, brought the simple association, Tobacco. To my mind his unhesitating utterance of that word was as good a demonstration of his innocence of the crime itself as a completely established alibi would have been.

But we were only at the beginning of our experiment. Neither the doctor nor I believed him guilty. We both believed that, hidden in some corner of that mind of his, was a piece of unsuspected knowledge which would give us the key with which to unlock the heart of the mystery.

Three or four numbers down the list came another word, Map, which might have drawn a significant reply. The instantaneous association which it brought up, however, was Europe. After that came a succession of words, straight inventories of articles to be found in various rooms in the Morgan house, but they all drew blank. Never once was there a moment's hesitation.

So far our test proved, clearly and exhaustively, that, in his testimony at the inquest, our young man had meant to tell the truth. I was reminded of the doctor's words on the night of our return from the hospital, when he had warned me against falling into the error of thinking that the unlikely could not happen. His old theory of associative illusion, which had been made to look so fantastically improbable by our discovery of the cloak, was practically proven true in the very teeth of its improbability by this test of ours.

But who was the girl Harvey knew—the black-haired girl who wore a green cloak, with the collar cut high in the back? We were as far as ever from the answer to that question.

And so far as I could see none of his associates with the successive words in my list brought out anything of significance. Apparently we were drawing blank cover. At the same time, I was aware that something or other had made my chief extremely thoughtful. The way he was opening and shutting his hands and staring out of the window, the perplexed frown which knitted his brows, made it clear that there was only one link lacking in some chain of association of his own.

At last as I glanced at him in the half second interval between my word and Harvey's, I saw that he had got it; saw the sudden flare of excitement kindle in his eyes and his two clenched hands come down softly on the arms of his chair.

The next moment the word Dance in my list brought the unexpected association Policeman from Harvey.

At that the doctor rose and interrupted the test. "I think, Phelps," he said, "that those negatives of yours must be done. I'll go on and read this other list to Mr. Harvey."

The errand he had proposed to me was purely fictitious and the sheet of paper he held in his hand was blank; so I interpreted his interruption as intended for the mere purpose of giving him a chance to catch Harvey along some new line without causing him to suspect the reason for the change.

To give color to the excuse, I left the room for a few moments, but it will be easy to believe that I returned as soon as I plausibly could. I found Doctor McAllister pronouncing a succession of words rather more rapidly than I had read them from my list, and the young man's answer had quickened, too, so that to the ear they were almost instantaneous. The words were a list of the features of the human face. Ears was the first one I heard, and its association, instantly. Coral; probably a reference to earrings, I thought. Eyes produced the adjective Black. Lips, ludicrously enough, brought the involuntary admission, Kiss. And at that our subject went flaming red. His perturbation was made perfectly evident the next moment, when he waited four seconds after the word Hand, only to produce the rhymed association, Band. Nothing could have been clearer than that, being on his guard against mak-

ing another involuntary admission, he had rejected whatever word had come first, and consciously and laboriously thought up another.

The next word Face, brought, as a rather quicker response, the adjective Nice. It did not occur to me at the time that this was a rhymed association also; that somebody he knew pronounced it "fice." But that the doctor's mind had jumped to this conclusion was made clear when, for his next word, he himself gave out the word English.

This got an answer, but not the kind of answer we were expecting. Our witness jumped to his feet, knocking over the little telephone before



There Was a Scared Look in His Eyes, but, Besides That, He Was Evidently Extremely Angry.

him, as he did so. There was a scared look in his eyes, but besides that, he was evidently extremely angry.

"Now look," he said, "what business is it of yours whether I go around with Jane Perkins, or not? She's a respectable girl; she's a lady. What right have you got sticking your noses into my affairs?"

For myself, I was too much astonished by the result of the doctor's experiment to say anything. For that matter, my chief might as well have been silent for any effect his words had in calming the subject of our test. He wouldn't sit down. He wouldn't answer questions. He was through with us completely. This he made quite clear as he struggled into his overcoat and clapped on his hat.

"Well," said I when we were left alone, "I don't mind admitting that I'm rather behind the procession. We've discovered Jane Perkins, but who she is, or what she is I don't know. And I certainly can't see what gave you the clew that led you up to her so directly."

"Do you remember his association with the word 'sign'? It was 'Woodland.'"

"Yes," said I. "It struck me as curious."

"It struck me as rather more than that," said the doctor, "because I had an echo of the same association myself, and I spent ten solid minutes trying to place it. I suppose my difficulty came from the fact that it took me so close to home."

"Woodland avenue you mean?" I questioned. That was the street The Meredith was on.

"Closer than that," he said. "Do you remember our own corner and the street sign that marks it? It was pulled around diagonally and bent into a most disreputable angle as a Halloween prank two weeks ago. So the association was a perfectly natural one to anyone who, during the past two weeks, has been in the habit of frequenting our part of the town."

"But," said I, "how did you infer the existence of Jane Perkins from that?"

"Of course, that was only the starting point," he answered. "His whole train of associations made it evident that he had been 'going around,' as he said, with somebody. The place in the social scale occupied by that somebody was pretty well determined by the neighborhood of the street sign. It's quite the smartest part of town for blocks and blocks all around there, and it would be preposterous to assume that Will Harvey calls at the front door of any house thereabouts. The young ladies who use the front doors of the imposing residences in our neighborhood don't go to the sort of dances that would call up the association 'policeman' in any young man's mind. At any rate, it seemed a reasonable inference to me that our young friend had been carrying on a harmless flirtation with some housemaid. The scene of this affair was so far away from his own home, Jane Perkins was so utterly disassociated in his own mind from anything pertaining to the Oak Ridge mystery, that his naive description of the black hair and the green cloak of the woman whose silhouette he saw upon the shade becomes possible."

"Well," said I thoughtfully, after a little silence. "It's perfectly evident that we've done Harvey a service, although he isn't grateful for it just now. We've cleared him, to our own satisfaction at least. We've found an English housemaid named Jane Perkins. She is, no doubt, the girl of whom the profile on the shade reminded him. The next thing to do is to look her up, discover, if possible, whether she happens to possess a green cloak, with that particular kind of collar. It's likely enough, I sup-

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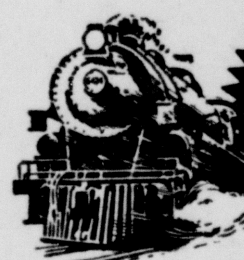
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pose. There are probably hundreds of garments like that being worn in the city this season. In the department stores they make what they call 'specials' of those things, and sell them in hundred lots, all exactly alike."

The more I thought over the situation, the deeper my perplexity grew. The test up to now Harvey had utterly destroyed my hope that we could get from him any clew to the identity of the strange, wild creature we had seen in the hospital. Instead, it had led us to a trig, snug, undoubtedly respectable English housemaid named Jane Perkins; and leading us to her, it left us face to face with a coincidence, or, rather, a series of coincidences almost incredible.

"Well," I resumed with a sigh, "there are lots of young women with black hair, and I suppose a good many of them wear green cloaks. But that a girl should have a profile like that of the extraordinary creature we saw in the hospital and later in Morgan's study—a profile like that and the same colored hair and the same sort of cloak, and still obviously a different person altogether, is rather disconcerting. Ashton at least would laugh at us if we told him we believed it."

"Yes," said the doctor, "Ashton would laugh. He laughs rather too easily, that young man."

Then, for the first time I looked long and searchingly into my old chief's face. His eyes were bright with excitement, his cheeks flushed and his big, restless hands beating out a triumphant tattoo upon the table top. He did not look like a man whose plans and theories had gone awry.

"There's something," I said curiously, "that I don't see yet."

"You will soon," he assured me, "before another day is out, unless I'm mistaken. Have a little patience."

There came a sharp knock at the door just then, and as it swung open, we saw Ashton standing there.

(Continued Thursday)

Take some outdoor exercise every day. If possible, walk either to or from your place of employment.

Maple sirup and maple sugar are produced only in the northern United States and Canada. The gradual spring of the North is necessary for a profitable sap flow.

A diet that supplies sufficient vitamins includes plenty of milk, eggs, butter, fruits, tomatoes, and green leafy vegetables. In winter-time it is sometimes difficult to get enough fruits and vegetables to be on the safe side. Some of the canned vegetables, especially canned tomatoes, are good sources of vitamins, but it is very necessary to serve the family with plenty of other vitamin-rich foods. The citrus fruits—oranges, lemons and grapefruit—are excellent sources of vitamins, and are available almost everywhere the year around.

The value of birds lies chiefly in their destruction of injurious insects. Many of them, says the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, devour some of the worst pests of agriculture. The alfalfa weevil has 45 different bird enemies, the armyworm 43, billbugs 67, bollweevil 66, brown-tailed moth 31, chestnut weevil 64, chinch bug 24, clover-root borers 85, clover weevil 25, codling moth 36, cutworms 98, horseflies 49, leaf-hoppers 120, and wireworms 168. Birds often destroy insects in large numbers, devouring from a hundred to a thousand at a single meal. With such appetites it

is not surprising that birds occasionally destroy all insects in a locality.

Dairy products, and in particular fluid milk sold for consumption in homes, constitute one of the outstanding exceptions to the rule that changes in retail price cause marked changes in the quantity consumed. In the Chicago market, for example, an increase of 1 cent in the price of milk reduced consumption by only about one and a half per cent. As a result a surplus of milk cannot be disposed of by a moderate reduction in the price of milk as is the case with most other agricultural products. For this reason milk producers find it neces-

sary to find a market in one way or another for surplus milk produced in the months when the supply is normally the greatest.

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DR. W. H. SMITH  
Dentist  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Office: Sikeston Trust Co.  
Building Suite 7

DR. B. L. McMULLIN  
Osteopathic Physician  
Phone 562  
Rooms 12 and 14  
Keady Building

DR. H. E. REUBER  
Osteopathic Physician  
204 Scott County Mill Bldg.  
Telephone 132

DR. I. H. DUNAWAY  
Physician and Surgeon  
Bank Bldg. Morehouse, Mo.  
Phones: Office 64 Residence 13

DR. T. C. McCLURE  
Physician and Surgeon  
Dorris Building  
Front Street  
Phone 244  
Sikeston, Mo.

DR. R. E. EDWARDS  
Chiropractor  
Office: 217 N. Kingshighway  
Chaney Bldg.  
Hours:  
9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m.

W. A. ANTHONY  
Dentist  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Phone 530  
Office: Scott County Milling Co. Bldg.  
X-ray in office

C. W. LIMBAUGH  
Dentist  
Dr. Harrelson's office  
McCoy-Tanner Building  
Sikeston, Mo.

B. F. BLANTON  
Dentist  
Office: Dr. Smith's Rooms

DR. C. T. OLD  
Veterinary Surgeon  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Office: J. A. Matthews Wagon Yard  
Phone 114, Night 221

L. B. ADAMS  
Veterinarian  
Sikeston, Mo.  
Office: At Residence, 908 N. Kingshighway  
Office and residence 444

HARRY C. BLANTON  
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Ar St. Louis	7:05 am	4:00 pm	7:47 pm
	No. 805	No. 807	No. 801
Lv St. Louis	11:25 pm	1:00 pm	8:17 am
Ar Sikeston	3:38 am	5:19 pm	2:06 pm

Returning—Tickets good on all trains leaving Saint  
Louis prior to 2:00 pm Monday following date of sale.

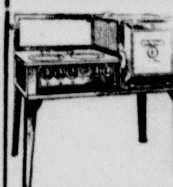
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"Governor Smith has grabbed the imagination of the average fellow on

tion of it".

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## SOME SCOTT COUNTY FARM BUREAU NEWS

Three in a row! Headed for the Horticulture meeting at Benton, on Thursday, January 26, at 9 o'clock a. m. Everybody is welcome to bring in their fruit problems. A group of the best tree men in Missouri will be present and talk on varieties of fruit, proper methods of pruning, insects, spraying, cultivation, etc. Your chance to get the latest material from the various Experiment Stations on fruit.

Friday, January 27, is truck growing day for Scott County. Two meetings will be held on this day.

Salcedo, Baker's Store at 2 p. m. Sikeston, Chamber of Commerce room, 7:45 p. m.

A. P. Boles of the Missouri Pacific Railway, A. G. Anderson of the Frisco Railway and E. A. Bierbaum of the Missouri College of Agriculture, will attend these meetings and give the experience of successful vegetable growers.

Tell your neighbors of these meetings and urge everyone interested in vegetables to attend.

## MORE HOGS STOLEN IN SIKESTON DISTRICT

Hog thieves have evidently been busy in the Sikeston District of late. Besides the sow taken away from her litter of pigs from P. V. Branham, living at the west edge of Sikeston, E. M. Crook's near Salcedo reports a 400-pound sow missing. One of the Baker boys is out a hog or two, so is Raymond Bloomfield, and Dan McCoy has had three or four stolen. Branham found his sow in a barn at Morehouse and brought her home.

Charles Henson, Ira Jones and Malcolm Monan are charged with stealing the Branham sow and are now out on bond to appear at the March term of circuit court. Both Henson and Jones were tangled up with a hog stealing case a few years ago, but escaped conviction.

## TRUMAN CANTRELL AT EMERGENCY HOSPITAL

Truman Cantrell, 16 years of age, was operated on Sunday morning at the Emergency Hospital for appendicitis. Monday morning he was looking keen about the eyes and will soon be able to return home.

Mrs. Gossitt, who was recently operated on at the Emergency for appendicitis, is doing nicely and will go to her home near Matthews, soon.

Miss Gladys Schrum is being gotten in condition at the Emergency for a major operation and is cheerful and very grateful for assistance and encouragement.

This hospital has been a wonderful thing for those requiring prompt attention and the success of the surgeon in charge has been almost miraculous.

## DRUNK, RAN AMUCK SMASHED WITH GUN

Bud Martin was drunk and disorderly Friday night and refused to leave the streets and go home when told to by Night Officer Gid Daniels. Instead he wanted to fight the officer. Gid was in an accommodating humor and smacked Bud over the head with his gun, which took most of the fight out of him. Judge Smith assessed a fine of \$10 and costs which was a very small fine for the offense. It will probably cost the city the fine to repair the wooden door at the jail that was torn up when the prisoner was put in jail.

## FLOOD CONTROL MEETING TUESDAY AFTERNOON

There will be a meeting of citizens this Tuesday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock at the Chamber of Commerce room to pass resolutions on the Flood Control for Southeast Missouri that will be forwarded to Washington.

It is desired to have a large crowd as the Flood Control is one of the big tasks now before Congress and Southeast Missouri is vitally concerned.

## SIMPSON-STEPHENS

Paul Simpson, 26 years old, and Miss Mary Stephens, 21 years old, were married at the City Hall Saturday afternoon by Judge W. S. Smith. The young couple are from the Tanner vicinity.

Buddy Buck of Chicago was the guest of Franklyn Moore over the week-end of January 14.

## DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Washington, D. C., January 15.—"Not since the memorable Jackson Day dinner of 1912, from which Woodrow Wilson emerged as Democracy's incomparable leader, to lead the party and the country to new and lofty heights, has there been as great a gathering of the men and women of any political party as at the Jackson Day dinner in Washington last Thursday night", said Representative Wm. A. Oldfield, Chairman of the Democratic National Congressional Committee in a statement given out today. "At that dinner, attended by Democratic leaders from every State in the Union, there was a spirit of harmony, of co-operation and of determination to nominate at the next National convention, which will be held at Houston, Texas, next June, a ticket behind which a spirited, militant Democracy will unite and march to a triumph for honest government and for the restoration of the principles of Jefferson and Jackson."

"Enemies of our party, with whom the wish is born of hope, have predicted that Democrats would be unable to reconcile differences within the party. I imagine they are somewhat confused by the failure of their predictions to come true. In the Congressional campaign of 1926, in which a united, harmonious Democracy scored heavy gains for the party in both House and Senate, and again in the recent tax reduction fight in the House of Representatives, in which a signal victory was scored for the taxpayers by the passage of a fair and just tax reduction bill, we showed what our party can do when it is united. At the Jackson Day gathering, with men and women prominent in the party from every State in the Union in attendance, there was not a discordant note, but rather a spirit of thorough harmony, a determination that the principle of majority rule shall prevail and that when the accredited delegates of the party assemble next June and nominate a Presidential ticket, that Democrats everywhere will get behind that ticket with a determination to win and restore the rule of the people."

"Seldom under one roof has there been assembled such an array of men and women prominent in the political affairs of the country, nor have speeches been made on political subjects at which the fundamental principles of Democracy have been enunciated more clearly. Never in the history of any country or any party, I dare say, has there been a more terrific nor a more truthful and just indictment of the sectionalism, the favoritism, the corruption and downright rottenness of a political party or an administration than was voiced in those speeches which reviewed the revolting record of the last seven years during which old guard Republicans have been in power. I wish that every patriotic man and woman in America, whatever his party affiliations, could read the remarkable address delivered by Claude G. Bowers, that noted Indian author who wrote those memorable volumes on the lives and times of Jefferson and Jackson. There he would read the answer to those Republicans who have been saying that the Democratic party has no issue with which to go before the people in the approaching campaign. 'Where is the issue?' the enemy asks. Mr. Bowers answers by citing the moral collapse which followed the assumption of power by the Harding-Coolidge administration, a moral collapse during which the nation's oil reserves were bled away by high sworn officials of the government, a collapse so complete that when a discredited Republican Attorney General offered his resignation, it was received by a Republican President with expressions of confidence and regret. If other issues are needed, Mr. Bowers showed that they are stark and clear in 'commercialized government letting down the bars to commercialized politics' and 'organized corruption marching in open procession against the integrity of the ballot, and going into the market place to treat United States Senatorships as second-hand pieces of furniture to be put upon the auction block and knocked down to the highest bidders'. These are issues, but they are not all. Privilege is in control of the government, monopolies in industry have contributed huge sums to the Republican Party's campaign funds and in return have demanded and have obtained the privilege of writing the tariff laws. The farmers have been ignored, or put off with promises that were never intended to be kept. Prosperity has been pro-

claimed where it has not existed and economy has been preached where it has not been practiced. These are but a few among the many issues, about which the American people will hear a great deal more during the months to come. They are issues on which the people are becoming aroused, because the very fundamental principles of free government are at stake. They are issues upon which not only every Democrat, but every honest thinking man and woman can and should unite to give battle to the army of organized greed and corruption which must be hurled from power if the sacred principles of America and the cherished privileges of the American citizens are to be perpetuated."

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the three states of Illinois, Kentucky and Missouri. Work is already far advanced on a highway bridge being built across the Mississippi River here at a cost of \$3,100,000.

Both bridges will be located at the southern end of Cairo and form a "Y". The tail of the "Y" will form a single approach for both bridge the Mississippi River bridge branches to the right and west, the Ohio River bridge to the left and east.

The Ohio bridge will cost slightly more than \$2,000,000. It will have nine spans and eight river piers and will be designed by the engineering firm of Waddell & Hardesty of New York, designers of the Mississippi River bridge. J. A. L. Waddell, dean of American bridge builders, is the senior member of this firm. All plans for the bridge are subject to the approval of the War Department.

This new bridge will be built without cost to local people. The citizens of Cairo, Southern Illinois, Southeast Missouri, and West Kentucky subscribed more than \$600,000 as their share of the cost in the construction of the Mississippi River bridge.

The financing of the Ohio River bridge will be done by the Chicago banking group of H. M. Byllesby & Co., and the Federal Securities Corporation, the same group that financed the Mississippi River bridge.

The committee which put over the Ohio River bridge project was appointed by Julius P. Schuh, president of the Cairo Association of Commerce and was composed of C. M. Roose, H. R. Aisthorpe, Q. E. Beck-

## HIGHWAY BRIDGE ACROSS OHIO AT CAIRO ASSURED

Cairo, Ill., January 20.—A highway bridge will be built across the Ohio River connecting Cairo and Ballard County, Kentucky, forming a link in the Mississippi Valley Highway for north and south trans-continental automobile traffic, it was announced officially today. Work on the new structure will be started soon. Contracts will be let as soon as the grant of the Federal Government for the crossing is secured and contracts can be let.

The construction of this highway bridge across the Ohio will be the realization of Cairo's dream of a "Y" bridge spanning the two great rivers that flow by this city, and connecting

with, Edward J. Walders and Schuh.

No public announcement was made until the bridge was assured. The deed for all the land to be used at the Kentucky approach of the bridge, with the exception of one tract, are in the hands of the committee. The right-of-way for the Illinois end of the bridge has been assured. The citizens of Ballard, Carlisle, Hickman and Fulton counties in Kentucky gave their enthusiastic support to the efforts of the Cairoites in supporting the project.

The construction of the two monster highway bridges, each more than a mile long, and costing in the aggregate upwards of five and a half million dollars, is expected to bring a new area of prosperity to the communities of Cairo, Southeast Missouri and Western Kentucky. With traffic along improved highways from the north converging at Cairo, the Gateway to the South, the two bridges will give an outlet toward the Southeast ending at the southern end of Florida, and another outlet to the southwest.

The two bridges used in conjunction will give a crossing of both rivers and for east and west transcontinental traffic, and will bring within an hour's drive of each other the cities of Cairo, Mounds and Mound City in Southern Illinois with cities of Charleston and Sikeston in Southeast Missouri, and Wickliffe, Fulton, Arlington, Paducah and Bardwell in Kentucky.

Frank Wallace of Osceola, Ark., was a guest at the J. Z. Sutton home, Sunday.

## Washington Letter

(By W. L. Nelson, Rep. 8th Mo. Dis.) The Senate, by a vote of 54 to 34, asked immediate downward revision of the tariff. This action was taken on the resolution by Senator McMas- ters (Republican) of South Dakota. The McMassters Resolution read in part, "Many of the rates in the existing tariff schedules are excessive, and the Senate favors an immediate revision downward of such rates, establishing a closer parity between agriculture and industry, believing it will result to the general benefit of all. Such tariff revision should be considered and enacted during the present session of Congress".

On the vote, 12 Republicans joined with 40 Democrats and one Farmer-Labor member, while two Democrats joined with 32 Republicans in opposition. Republican Senators who voted with the Democrats for tariff revision were: Blaine, Borah, Brookhart, Capper, Frazier, Howell, LaFollette, McMaster, Norbeck, Norris, Ney and Pine.

Preceding the vote in the Senate, there were several days of debate in the course of which Senator Borah, Republican, stated his opposition to the so-called flexible provisions of the present law and added as to many rate, "They are vicious and I would esteem it a privilege to vote for a bill repealing them. I am interested in this resolution", he said, "because it recites a principle that is of vital importance to the agricultural welfare of this country".

When the tariff reduction resolution reached the House, administration leaders made a move to sink it without a trace. Minority Leader Garrett moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, as it is this committee which frames tax and revenue measures. Majority Leader Tilson, of Connecticut, made a point of order against the Garrett motion and was sustained by Speaker Longworth. On an appeal made by Garrett, the House by a vote of 183 to 164 sustained the speaker.

The vote referred to was really an expression for and against tariff revision. Those voting to sustain the Speaker were opposed to carrying out the suggestion in the McMaster's Resolution that the tariff should be revised in order to help agriculture. Of the Democrats voting, all except seven, six of these from Louisiana, voted for tariff revision as an aid to agriculture. Twelve Republicans and one Farmer-Labor leader joined with the Democrats. In spite of the fact that the resolution had been offered by an independent Republican, some of the Republican leaders who in the last session were most active in championing a farm relief bill opposed it. Among these was Dickinson of Iowa, who, following the farm bill veto by President Coolidge, made dire threats as to what would be done to the high protective tariff.

Again the farm battle is on. It will, though, I fear, be more of a skirmish than a decisive conflict. Big guns may roar, but there will be more smoke than shot. This means, if I properly sense the situation, that during the present session of Congress, no effective legislation looking to farm relief will be enacted. This I hold to be true even though there is pending in the House the Haugen bill and in the Senate a McNary measure. There is decided danger that in this campaign year more thought will be given to playing politics than to assuring a square deal for the farmer. This may mean, just as I have previously predicted, the passage of a milk-and-water measure, framed to satisfy or at least silence the farmer until after another presidential campaign has passed. This I believe to be the administration program. Common talk is that it will be necessary to agree upon a compromise measure, President Coolidge having made it plain that he will veto any bill carrying out all the principles in the McNary-Haugen bill of the last session. If a meaningless measure is all that the farmer gets, he will have been given a stone where he asked bread.

There were two possible moves to bring about farm betterment. One was to lower the tariff on manufactured articles so that the farmers' dollar would buy more. Action of the House on the McMassters resolution dissipates this hope. The other plan was through the principle of the McNary-Haugen bill to, insofar as possible, make the tariff effective in raising the price of what the farmer has to sell. For this there is no hope of presidential approval. In brief, those in power seem afraid to do nothing and unwilling to do anything.

The resolution by Walsh, of Mon-

## CORRESPONDENCE FROM MOREHOUSE

O. M. Headlee and son, William, left for Flat River, Monday to deliver a large order of honey to the Piggly Wiggly Company of the Lead Belt. This completes the disposal of Headlee's crop of six and a half tons of honey.

Y. T. Yager, Mrs. Yager and Ezra Barnes journeyed to River Mine in the Lead Belt last week, where they were called by the illness of Mrs. Bertha Fagan, their daughter.

Gideon handed the Tigers a humiliating defeat in basketball Friday with a score of 14 to 5. The Morehouse girls, however, won their game.

B. Southoff and family have moved to Tulsa, Okla., where they will make their future home.

Judith Claudine is now the pride of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hellem. She was born Friday, January 20.

Miss Golda Serenco, who has been visiting her brother, Abe Serenco, the clothier, has returned to her home in St. Louis.

Mrs. J. A. Spence, Jr., has been seriously ill. Members of her family were called here last week on account of her illness.

The Southeast Missouri Beekeepers' Association will meet in the Chamber of Commerce room in Sikeston Tuesday, January 24, to further perfect the organization and consider matters of importance to beekeepers.

Claude Gosnell and family have moved to Cape Girardeau, where he is secured employment.

tana, to investigate certain public utilities, other than telephone and telegraph, promises to go forward despite bitter opposition. Former Senator Lenroot has vigorously argued against the investigation, declaring that public service securities are held by the most conservative life insurance companies and by more than a million American citizens. This being true, it seems all the more important that a thorough investigation be made looking to the protection of the many who have thus invested their money, as well as to guaranteeing reasonable rates to users. Senators favorable to the resolution hold that no harm can possibly come to the public utility industry from a Senate investigation if there are no evils in the industry.

The Senate has made it plain that in that body seats are not for sale. At last Frank L. Smith, of Illinois, in whose campaign more than \$400,000 was spent, much of it contributed by one public service corporation, has been banned and his seat declared vacant. The vote was 61 against Smith and 23 for. All Democratic votes except two, were to exclude Smith. On this issue 21 Republicans joined with the Democrats. Among these Republicans were Borah, Capper, Willis of Ohio, the entire Progressive group and a few conservatives. The action in the Smith case forecasts what will probably happen to Vare.

Resolutions on the Smith case recite, in part: "No Senator asserts that Frank L. Smith stands here with clean hands or denies that he arrived at the door of the Senate over a crooked and dishonorable path. A majority vote cannot sanctify a fraud. It cannot make black white. It cannot transform evil into good. It cannot change dishonesty into honesty".

## CAIRO VOTES \$50,000 BONDS TO PAY FLOOD INDEBTEDNESS

Cairo, Ill., January 20.—Voters of this city ratified a bond issue of \$50,000 yesterday for the purpose of paying city indebtedness incurred during the first against the Mississippi River flood last spring, and also ratified a tax levy of 2 mills to give the city administration sufficient funds with which to function.

The bond issue was carried by a majority of 1522 votes, and the majority for the tax issue was 1462.

The vote was unusually light, less than one-fourth of the registered voters visiting the polls.

C. F. Bruton of Sikeston, State organizer of the Lions Clubs, was here yesterday attempting to form an organization of Lions in Poplar Bluff. He felt confident he could organize a good club here, he said.—Poplar Bluff Republican.

Several cases of smallpox are reported at Dudley, although the disease is considered in extremely light form. Eight new cases were reported during the past week there, several being in one family. Another family reports seven cases at one time.



## SKESTON STANDARD

C. L. BLANTON, EDITOR

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## ANNOUNCEMENT

For Sheriff  
GEORGE C. BEAN  
Subject to Democratic primary.

The statement issued by Mayor Ed Fuchs and printed in the Friday issue of The Standard, has elicited much favorable comment, and many have congratulated the Mayor. There has never been a Mayor of Skeston but what has been more or less criticised, right or wrong, and the present administration has made a mighty good showing.

For once The Standard is very glad to hear that we have a councilman who is doing things even if he did fail in upsetting the present form of government. We know, too, that Councilman Denman did good work in having assessments at Benton changed for Assessor Bean informed The Standard editor that The Herald assessment had been lowered and that of The Standard raised. Neither office is now assessed at what they should be, but we are not kicking.

The Appeal editor feels honored, of course, at being named as one of the seven citizens to whom Governor conciling conflicting opinions on the Baker has delegated the task of re-state road bonds matter and the working out of a plan for early completion of Missouri's great system of highways. What he likes better, however, is the opportunity to render a practical service to a cause which means so much to the people as a whole. With all except a negligible minority agreed on the proposition that the present system should be finished at the earliest possible date there should be no serious difficulty experienced, it seems, in reaching a basis on which all advocates of permanent roads can work.—Paris Appeal.

According to the Caruthersville Democrat the hogs down that way are affected with necrobacillosis. It must be tough on the hog.

T. A. Wilson wishes the public to know that he will be a candidate for re-election as Alderman in the First Ward at the coming April election. He says he may not be the best alderman that ever was, but that he will do his best. He also says he doesn't propose to be pushed out of the race by a bunch of folks on the side lines who might have a slate of their own that they wish to put over. We are for our neighbor right or wrong.

Will Rodgers said a mouthful when he spoke of President Coolidge meeting the Pan-Americans that "It takes quite a sense of humor for these people to understand us shaking hands with one hand and shooting with the other".

Just another word to the prospective candidate for office: This paper made the statement a few weeks ago that advertising and printing for people with political ambition this year will be done only on a cash in advance basis, and we intend to adhere strictly to this policy. This is no reflection upon the man who is a good financial risk, for he is willing to pay one time the same as another and we are sure that our personal friends and acquaintances will look on it in this light. It is intended for the protection of this office from the man who enters a race for office with slender means and undertakers to travel on a credit basis as much of the road possible leading up to the general election, relying upon his bettered financial condition when he is elected to take care of his outlay. Then when he finds himself beaten he is without funds or prospects and this paper has often in time past found itself holding the bag—it has several accounts now that it would like to cash in at a very reasonable percentage of face value, and not all of these, for that matter, were made by defeated candidates, either. If a man concludes to run for office he must know that it will cost him money to do it, and he would much better arrange for the money (if he does not already have it) from a bank or elsewhere and owe it all in one lump sum, rather than have a lot of little accounts here and there. In this way he can keep a better check on his expenditures and know exactly "where he is at" at all times. The larger percentage of candidates for office of course are worthy of credit and it is not that we distrust everybody that we have come to the conclusion not to extend it, but that it is better business for everybody concerned—for ourselves, of course, and for the candidate himself. We hope everyone will understand the situation and not ask us to "write it on the cuff", for it would pain us to have to refuse to do so.—Caruthersville Democrat.

The Standard was honored with a visit, Saturday morning from O. W. Hartner, Mayor of Ilmo, J. H. Beisswinger, J. P. Lightner and E. L. Purcell, editor of The Ilmo Jimplicite, who called to authorize the announcement of their fellow townsman, Geo. C. Bean, as a candidate for Sheriff of Scott County, subject to the will of the Democratic voters. The gentlemen all spoke in high praise of Mr. Bean as a gentleman and citizen and gave the assurance that if elected sheriff he would make an officer that all could point with pride. Mr. Bean is now assessor of Scott County and has made a satisfactory and efficient officer.

State Senator Dwight H. Brown of Poplar Bluff today filed his official declaration with the secretary of state as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for secretary of state in the August primary. Senator Brown, publisher of a Poplar Bluff newspaper, is the first candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office.

It is talk in some quarters that the churches of Skeston will back certain candidates for the Council who are willing to make Skeston a closed town on Sunday. We are against anyone who runs on such a ticket, at the same time we are not willing to see the bone torn out in Skeston on Sunday. We believe in Sunday baseball and Sunday pictures. In this day and time force will not send people to church, but force will sometimes send them to hell.

Looks like the chain store would open the eyes of home town merchants to the possibilities of advertising. Without any kinsfolk, without any friends, without knowing a single person in a community, without any phones, any seats for tired customers, any books for those who want credit or any of the other cherished features of local merchandising they move it, rent the most expensive buildings to be had and in ten days' time are hard pushed to take care of the rush. Advertising is the secret of their success. Their policy is to quote prices, some weekly, others monthly. The fact that the one which makes weekly quotations outstrips the one which makes them monthly is evidence that, while any sort of advertising is better than none at all, constant advertising brings the biggest results. If local grocers would throw away their books and invest part of the savings in newspaper space each week, buying co-operatively in large quantities, they might soon have chain stores beat at their own game.—Paris Appeal.

Ravenswood—Co-operative creamery to be installed here shortly.

MISSOURI SPENDS  
LESS FOR EDUCATION

St. Louis, January 17.—Missouri spends less of its state funds for education in proportion to the total amount spent on all state functions than any other of its neighboring states, according to a digest made public today by the Associated Industries of Missouri. The digest deals only with state funds and does not attempt to analyze funds for local school purposes.

According to these figures, the state spent \$15,126,786.65 during the two years of 1925-1926 on nineteen educational activities, not including expenditures from the funds collected by some of the institutions aside from their appropriations from the legislature, nor that portion of the county foreign insurance tax, which goes to the aid of school districts to buy text books. Education received \$7,493,904.12 in 1925 and \$7,632,882.53 in 1926. The data is issued in pamphlet form with charts showing the apportionment to education in 1901-1902, in 1913-1914 and in 1925-1926. It also carries charts showing the increase in educational expenditures as compared to 1901-1902, as well as to 1913-1914, the first complete biennium prior to the World War.

The tabulations were made from the reports of the various state auditors for each biennium from 1901-1902 to 1925-1926, inclusive. The digest furnishes interesting information as to how much money annually has gone to the public school system, how much to each of the teachers' colleges, how much to the university, how much to every other educational institution or function, and it is apparent that the amount which goes to education annually, while increasing in amount, decreases in ratio in comparison with the total amount spent by the state for all purposes.

The auditors' reports show that \$3,329,302.06 was paid through the state treasury for educational purposes in 1901 and 1902, that \$7,189,481.86 was paid in 1913 and 1914, while \$15,126,786.65 was paid to the same purpose in 1925 and 1926. During the same years, according to the auditors' reports, the state's total expenditure for all purposes in 1901 and 1902 was \$9,631,388.58, while it aggregated \$18,706,411.83 in 1913 and 1914, and in 1925 and 1926 it was \$108,791,149.55. In order to meet the frequently made statement "but that includes roads", the analysis shows what was spent aside from road expenditures, blind pensions, the soldier bonus and in construction of the state capitol in the years compared. The total expenditures, with those items eliminated, in 1901 and 1902 are the same as those given above since no expenditures were made for any one of the four purposes. In 1913 and 1914, with the four items deducted, the aggregate expenditures were \$16,975,830.67, while in 1925 and 1926 the aggregate was \$40,950,335.81.

The state's treatment of education during those years is shown in a comparison of the percentage spent for education, both inclusive and exclusive of road, bonus, blind pension and capitol expenditures:

Percentage increase in expenditures:

1913-14 over 1901-1902, education 115.94 per cent; State government as a whole, including roads, etc., 94.22 per cent; state government as a whole after deducting roads, etc., 76.25 per cent.

1925-126 over 1901-1902, education, 354.35 per cent; state government as a whole including roads, etc., 1029.54 per cent; state government after deducting roads, etc., 325.17 per cent.

1925-1926 over 1913-1914, education, 110.40 per cent; state government as a whole, including roads, etc., 181.57 per cent; after deducting roads, etc., 141.23 per cent.

Treating the same question of inadequate distribution of funds for educational purposes from another angle, 34.57 per cent of the state's expenditures for all purposes in 1901 and 1902 was spent on education, compared to 38.43 per cent of the aggregate expenditures in 1913 and 1914, and only 13.90 per cent in 1925 and 1926, with road, bonus, blind pension and capitol construction included in the expenditures. With these four expenditures deducted, the auditors' figures show that education received the same in 1901 and 1902 under both plans, while in 1913 and 1914 it received 42.35 per cent, and 1925 and 1926 only 36.94 per cent. From either viewpoint, the report accompanying the digest shows that the increasing cost in Missouri's government cannot be laid at the door of any affectionate consideration of education.

While education as a whole has been mistreated in the distribution of the state's financial support, the analysis further shows that the public school system has suffered even more than all educational agencies as a group. As an illustration, the state school moneys, which are distributed

to the public schools, have increased during each of the two periods included in the analysis, but the percentage increase is even less than the diminishing increase of the entire educational group. In support of this, the charts show that the distribution of moneys to the public schools increased only 67.31 per cent in 1913 and 1914 over what it was in 1901 and 1902 compared to an increase of 115.94 per cent for education as a whole for the same period. It increased 197.45 per cent in 1925 and 1926 over 1901 and 1902 compared to 354.35 for all educational agencies, and 77.78 per cent in 1925 and 1926 over 1913 and 1914 compared to 110.40 for education as a group.

In reviewing these conditions, the report says that no single administration, no one political party and no individual is responsible. The cause is one of general official negligence, public indifference, but principally the absence of a governmental system under which the state's finances would be checked. It says that the only way under which waste can be eliminated and the state's finances placed on a business basis is through elimination of useless boards and bureaus, consolidation of many of those that are useful, establishment of a thorough budget system with all governmental agencies keeping uniform accounts, and under a system of central purchasing.

## Resolutions of Respect

In memory of Brother A. C. Johnson, who died December 13, 1927.

ONCE again a Brother Mason, having completed the designs written for him on life's trestle board, has passed through the portals of eternity and entered the Grand Lodge of The New Jerusalem and hath received as his reward, the white stone with the new name written thereon.

And whereas, the All-Wise and Merciful Master of the universe has called from labor to refreshments our beloved and respected brother, and he having been a true and faithful member of our Beloved Order, therefore be it

Resolved, that Skeston Lodge No. 310, F. & A. M., of Skeston, Mo., in testimony of her loss, be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that we tender to the family of our deceased brother our sincere condolence in their deep affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family.

R. F. ANDERSON,  
J. S. KEVIL  
E. E. ARTHUR,  
Committee.

The only men whose political opinions differ widely now are those who belong to the same party.—Bakersfield Californian.

An optimist is a man who reads the Literary Digest hoping to find an article that gives only one side of the question.—Life.

Instead of ice, a new glass freezer for making small quantities of ice cream uses patented refrigerating tablets contained in a cylinder that is revolved in the center of the cream.

To Cure a  
Cold in  
One Day

Take  
Laxative  
Bromo  
Quinine  
tablets

The tonic and laxative effect of Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets will fortify the system against Grip, Influenza and other serious ills resulting from a Cold. Price 30c.

The box bears this signature

E. W. Grove

—Proven Merit since 1889—

## SPECIAL

Genuine 13-Plate  
Ford Battery  
Now

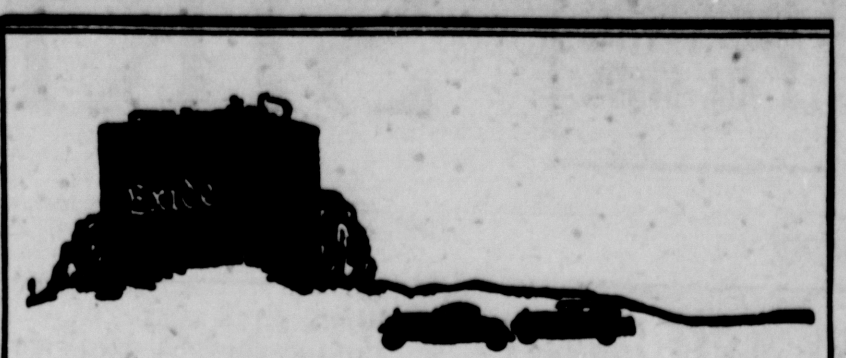
\$10.00

AND YOUR OLD BATTERY

Will Fit All Makes of Cars

Phone 256

Scott County Motor  
Company  
A "Ford" Groves Ford Shop

A Transaction That  
Means Much to You

No need of worrying about a doubtful bargain after you have bought an Exide automobile battery. The reputation of the world's largest manufacturers of storage batteries protects you.

No need of feeling that you have been unduly extravagant when you buy an Exide. The price at which you can buy an Exide automobile battery makes it a worth-while economy, which it would be extravagant to ignore.

And the long life and power you get from an Exide put the finishing touches to a perfectly satisfactory transaction.

We're ready to transact the simple business with you of selling you the right Exide for your car.

Are you?

SENSEBAUGH'S SUPER SERVICE  
STATION

\$1195

-buys true Buick  
quality and all the  
famous Buick features

—and you have your choice of three popular models at this moderate price—a roomy Sedan, trim Coupe or smart Sport Roadster. Only Buick offers so many fine car features at such moderate prices. Only Buick enjoys the tremendous volume production to achieve such value.

See and drive Buick. We will be glad to demonstrate at any time.

SEDANS \$1195 to \$1995 COUPES \$1195 to \$1890  
SPORT MODELS \$1195 to \$1525

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich. Government tax to be added.  
The G. M. A. C. financing plan, the most desirable, is available.

BUICK

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Phone 433

Taylor Auto Co.

Buick—LaSalle—Cadillac

FREE! Coal Burning Brooder Stoves  
WITH EACH ORDER FOR 500 OR 1,000 BABY CHICKS RECEIVED THIS MONTH

Missouri Accredited Chicks  
LOWEST PRICES IN YEARS

Barred P. Rocks or R. I. 500 Chicks and 500 Chick Brooder	\$63.75
Reds ..... 1000 Chicks and 1000 Chick Brooder	123.50
Buff or White P. Rocks, White Wyandottes or Buff. 500 Chicks and 500 Chick Brooder	68.75
Orpingtons ..... 1000 Chicks and 1000 Chick Brooder	133.50
White or Brown Leghorns or Heavy Mixed for ..... 500 Chicks and 500 Chick Brooder	59.75
Broilers ..... 1000 Chicks and 1000 Chick Brooder	116.50

All chicks shipped by prepaid parcel post or express, 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Brooders shipped by prepaid freight. Order direct from this paper and send for FREE CATALOG showing 16 varieties of poultry in natural colors.

THE MILLER HATCHERIES, Box 586A LANCASTER, MO.

Chrysler  
PRICESNew Chrysler  
"52"

Two-door Sedan	\$670
Coupe	670
Roadster	670
(with rumble seat)	
Touring	695
Four-door Sedan	720
DeLuxe Coupe	720
(with rumble seat)	
DeLuxe Sedan	790

Great New  
Chrysler "62"

Business Coupe	\$1065
Roadster	1075
Touring	1095
Two-door Sedan	1095
Coupe	1145
(with rumble seat)	
Four-door Sedan	1175
Landau Sedan	1235

Illustrious  
New Chrysler  
"72"

Two-Pass. Coupe	\$1545
(with rumble seat)	
Royal Sedan	1595
Sport Roadster	1595
(with rumble seat)	
Four-Pass. Coupe	1595
Town Sedan	1695
Convertible Coupe	1745
(with rumble seat)	
Crown Sedan	1795

New 112 h.p.  
Imperial "80"

Roadster	\$2795
(with rumble seat)	
Five-Pass. Sedan	2945
Town Sedan	2995
Seven-Pass. Sedan	3075
Sedan Limousine	3495

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time payments.

\$670 and upwards  
New LOWER PRICES make  
Chrysler Value  
now greater than ever  
Quality and Performance Unchanged

Public recognition of value far beyond the ordinary has been the main factor in Chrysler's phenomenal rise from 27th to 3rd place in sales in 42 months.

Now, at sensational new lower prices just announced, Chrysler cars—with famous Chrysler quality and performance unchanged—become even greater value than ever before.

Four great lines of cars—"52," "62," "72" and 112 h. p. Imperial "80"—supply every price need from \$670 to \$3495. They offer outstanding values which result from a huge and rapidly growing public demand.

Inspection of any of these four Chrysler models will

go far to convince you of the superiorities of Chrysler lines, appearance and appointment.

Thousands upon thousands of Chrysler owners will tell you of Chrysler performance and quality, of Chrysler durability and long life.

Demonstration will supply the final conviction of Chrysler's extraordinary speed, acceleration, comfort and ease of handling.

You should not be satisfied with less in performance, appearance and quality than the tremendous values which only Chrysler Standardized Quality can provide. The one way you can be absolutely sure you are getting real Chrysler value is—buy a Chrysler.

Chrysler

Hunter Motor Co., Skeston

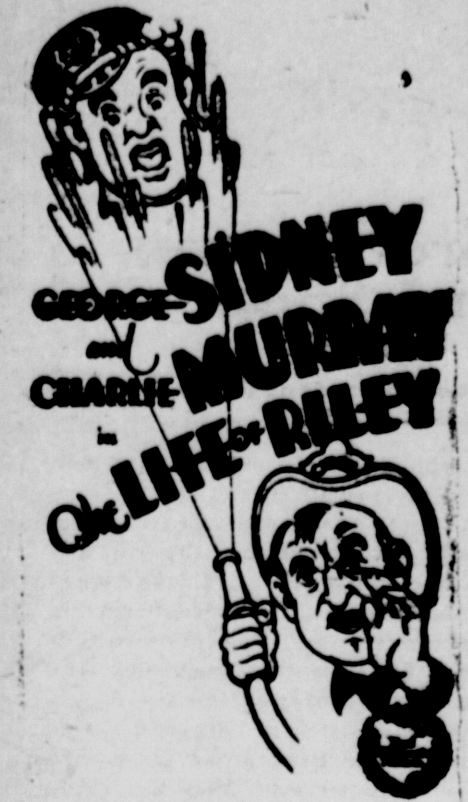
ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION



# Malone Theatre

7:00 O'CLOCK NIGHTLY

TUESDAY  
All loyal laffers will respond to this joy alarm!



Just imagine George Sidney as Chief of Police and Charlie Murray as Fire Chief—two big shots in a one-horse town! Then imagine them both in love with the handsome widow who has a crush on a circus shell-game expert—and you have an inkling of the season's wildest laugh-riot.

NEWS AND COMEDY

Admission 15c and 35c

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY  
The Chamber of Commerce Presents  
"The Womanless Wedding"

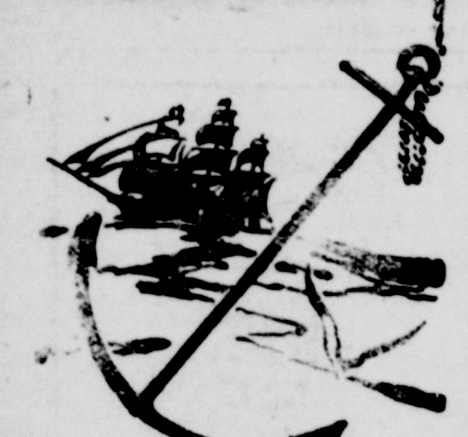
Reserved Seats on Sale at

The Bijou

Admission 75c

FRIDAY  
Afternoon and Evening  
WILLIAM BOYD, ELEANOR FAIR,  
JUNIOR COUGHLAN and WALTER LONG in

# Shoy! THE YANKEE CLIPPER



PATHE REVIEW, FELIX CARTOON AND COMEDY

Bargain Matinee Every Friday at 3 p. m. Admission 10c & 25c  
Nite 7:00 p. m. 15c and 35c

SATURDAY  
Continuous show—2:30 to 10:30

They're hittin' the high spots! A regular western thriller!

TOM TYLER and His PALS in  
"The Cherokee Kid"

The wild ridin' gang of the western plains in a thrill-packed romance. Tom Tyler and His Gang ride to a furious climax in the fastest outdoor picture of the year.

AESOP FABLES and Episode No. 2  
—"HAWK OF THE HILLS"

Continuous Show 2:30 to 10:30.  
2:30 to 6:30 Admission 10c & 25c  
6:30 to 10:30 Admission 15c & 25c

MONDAY  
Afternoon and Evening  
LON CHANEY in

"Tell It To the Marines"

With  
ELEANOR BOARDMAN, WILLIAM HAINES and CARMEL MYERS

A true story of the fighting marines! By special arrangement with the Government, thousands of U. S. Marines help Lon Chaney had a notable cast make this a never-to-be-forgotten epic of the "Devil Dogs". Adventure in far places! A "different" love story!

NEWS AND COMEDY  
Bargain Matinee Every Monday at 3 p. m. Admission 10c and 25c  
Nite 7:00 p. m. 15c and 35c

# RELIEF FROM ITCHING PILES

Is so quick when PAZO OINTMENT is applied, it will surprise you. Druggists are keenly interested in the remedy and are recommending it to their customers. Ask your Druggist about PAZO OINTMENT. In tubes with pile pipe, 75c; or in tin box, 60c.

# Sikeston High School News

By Hallie Carey

The Sikeston girls were afraid to tackle Dexter because it meant to play on a two-division court, which they had never done before. However, they went into the game, full strong and won by a score of 36-23.

The boys' team won its fourth straight victory when it defeated the fast Dexter team on Dexter's court. Owing to the size of the court in the Dexter gym, our boys were slow to get started. Dexter started with a rush and it wasn't until the first of the second period that our boys showed their prowess at hitting the goal. Five field goals were made in fast order to put the lead in our hands. But Dexter was not to be downed so easy. Their two forwards got together and what they decided, soon showed on the score board. And then—Capt. Weekley, Watson and Robinson started their contest for the most goals, with Watson winning out. When the final whistle blew, Sikeston was six points in the lead and going strong. The team played a fine game, offensive as well as defensive. Baker showed excellent work at taking the ball from the opponents and taking it down the court. Burris played a wonderful game but didn't have his old shooting eye, due to the different goals and court. The score was 21-15.

A nice quartet composed of Kemper Bruton, Linn Swain, Carroll Sutton and Frank Miller, entertained us right pleasantly Friday, during assembly period.

The representative from Central College, Fayette, Mo., talked to the graduating seniors, Monday morning. Cross-English exams were given again last week. We find the highest grades in the four classes to be as follows: Senior, 169; Junior, 161; Sophomore, 155; Freshman, 154.

# DR. LIMBAUGH MOVES TO MALCOLM BUILDING

Dr. Chester W. Limbaugh has moved his dental office from the McCoy-Tanner Building to the Malcolm Building on Front Street. He is nicely located and invites friends and customers to call and look over his new quarters.

# AUXILIARY NOTES

The Auxiliary Unit of the Henry Meldrum Post met last Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Paul Anderson. Reports of committees were given and the regular order of business was disposed of a social hour followed the close of the meeting. The next meeting will be with Mrs. W. A. Anthony on Wednesday evening, February 1, at 7:30 o'clock. All members are urged to be present.

# LOTTO PARTY

The ladies of the Catholic Church will have a Lotto party at the home of Mrs. Betty Matthews Thursday afternoon. All are welcome and a good time is promised.

Mrs. P. E. Ballett and Mrs. Betty Matthews were dinner guests of Mrs. A. B. Skillman, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Kendall and little daughter and Miss Francoise Black returned to Wewoka, Okla., last Thursday morning.

The Co-Workers of the Methodist church will meet at the home of Mrs. Florence Marshall and Miss Kate Austin Tuesday afternoon.

The L. A. W. Class of the Christian church will meet at the Del Rey Hotel Thursday evening at 7:30. All members are urged to be present.

Mrs. Betty Matthews, with her guests, Mrs. Ballett and Miss Catherine DeGuire and Mrs. W. T. Shanks motored to Poplar Bluff Friday afternoon to visit the John Corrigan family.

Miss Kathleen Sells, who received her diploma as a graduate nurse from the Baptist Sanitarium last week, has accepted a position at the New Southeast Missouri Hospital in Cape Girardeau and will report for duty, Tuesday, January 24.

If Senator Reed is to be put forward as a candidate of the state, he should have the undivided support of the delegation as long as it will do him any good in connection with that candidacy but, if a time comes when it can no longer promise him anything, then the state may want to be represented on its own account and in its own right. In that event the party in Missouri may not care for St. Louis and Kansas City to speak for it entirely. There is a great deal of Missouri outside of its two chief cities and still more of the Democratic party. When it comes to saying who Missouri will support as second choice, if such a time does come, Missouri should be in position to speak the sentiment of Missouri and not that of a select few.—W. C. Van-Cleve in Moberly Monitor-Index.

# LOCAL AND PERSONAL FROM MATTHEWS

Mrs. John Whitten and sons, Lyman and Herman, were guests of the former's daughter, Mrs. Bohannon, from Thursday until Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Hicks and son, Louis, were Sikeston visitors, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wade Tucker of New Madrid were Matthews visitors, Saturday.

Miss Dixie Hicks spent the week-end with Miss Brooks.

Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Englehart and little son spent Sunday in Morley.

Howard Steele returned Thursday from a business trip to Memphis.

A large number from Matthews attended the basketball game at Canolou Saturday night, between the Canolou Tom Cats and the Sikeston Road Men.

Well, every week Mr. Blanton shows the true Christian heart whether he is a professed christian or not. I had rather far take chances with him, a man of his principles, than with one-half of the professed christians and preachers. I think of all the most abominable people on earth, a selfish person is the most abominable. They are not only uncharitable in assisting people who are needy, but I have never seen a selfish person in my life that was uncharitable with their tongues.

J. W. Whitten and daughters, Misses Deane and Lucille, shopped in Sikeston, Saturday.

Miss Wava Watkins spent the week-end in Sikeston with friends.

Mrs. Bertha Pickett left for her home in Blytheville, Ark., Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Deane and daughters visited Mr. and Mrs. L. Mitchell at Hayti, Sunday.

Mrs. G. D. Englehart, Misses Ella Ruth Fletcher and Dolores Sterling shopped in Sikeston, Saturday.

Miss Alice Deane spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Deane.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Steele of New Madrid spent Sunday with the former's mother, Mrs. Mary Steele, and brother, Howard.

Bishop Rathie returned Sunday from Flint, Mich., where he went last week to seek employment. Bishop says there isn't any work there.

Cotton snapping will be through with this week. This work has been of great help to the people who were out of employment.

Claude Gurley is in St. Louis this week.

Mrs. Hazel Sykes and little daughter returned from Chicago last week, where they have been for the past month visiting Mr. and Mrs. Loy Roberts.

# WHY FISH REFUSE TO BITE SOME DAYS

Talking about fish stories, here is one and a very interesting one at that, as related in a letter to the State Game and Fish Department from Fred Meyer of St. Louis. The December issue of Missouri Game and Fish Magazine contained an inquiry into the reasons why on certain days fish refuse to bite and readers of the magazine were asked if they could furnish the solution. Mr. Meyer seems to have succeeded in the following letter:

"In your December issue 'A Fisherman' of Paris, Mo., asks why it is that on some days fish absolutely refuse to bite.

From my bass fishing experience let me say that bass are real gluttons. On certain days bass will strike most anything and everything that gets close to him. A four pound bass that I caught at Macoupin, Ill., had eight shad in his stomach that measured seven inches long.

At Havana, Ill., a five pound bass which I was particular anxious to know why he had such an abnormal pouch, contained at least twenty-five crawfish, besides a cat fish ten inches long and a small turtle two inches round.

At San Antonio, Texas, a four lb. bass had his stomach full of ten small six-inch bass. After I showed the members of this club the contents of this bass, they immediately replenished their lake with 5000 minnows from nearby creeks.

At Iron Mountain Lake, Mo., a five pound bass had seven sun fish measuring five inches in his storage pouch.

On several occasions on the Piney and Black Rivers where bass could not take flies or artificial bait, live minnows were placed all around them and no attempt was made by any of the bass nearby to swallow them. One could see through the clear water a depth ranging from seven to ten feet. These incidents proves that a bass will fill his stomach to the very limit, then he will lie dormant for days and no bait will lure him.

Then too, during the spawning season from about May 20 to June 10.

This same condition I attribute to other classes of game fish.

# Local and Personal

George Lough spent Monday in East Prairie.

The Misses Burch, Wilson and Woodward spent Sunday in Lilbourn.

Mrs. Orlando Arthur entertained a few friends at her home Friday evening.

Wade Anderson and Tom Allen left for Texas Saturday to look at some land.

Mrs. Sam Brady of Camden, Ark., and Mrs. L. M. Stallcup will spend Tuesday in Cairo.

Mrs. Gord Dill and Mrs. David Lamsden are in St. Louis in the interest of the Sikeston Merc. Co.

Ewell Barger and Mr. Tillman of Wardell was in Sikeston Monday enroute to Blodgett, on business.

Mrs. A. C. Barrett will be hostess to the Tuesday Club at her home on North Kingshighway, this week.

Misses Martha Gresham, Lottie Dover and Dave Crawford and Ralph Reed were Cairo visitors, Sunday.

Mrs. Beasley, in the west part of town, who has been bedfast for a long time, is very low today (Monday).

Mrs. Arnold Roth will entertain the Friday Club at the home of her mother, Mrs. L. O. Rodes, Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto and family, who have been occupying one of the apartments on College Ave., are moving to their farm, Thursday.

Mrs. Tillman Anderson of Commerce accompanied Dr. Frazier, also of Commerce, to Sikeston Thursday to call on Dr. O. E. Kendall.

The W. C. T. U. will meeting at the home of Mrs. R. C. Finley, Wednesday afternoon. A full membership is urged to be present.

Mrs. Betty Matthews, Mrs. P. E. Ballett and Miss Catherine DeGuire were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Klein, Thursday evening.

Miss Catherine DeGuire returned to her home at Fredericktown Saturday morning, after spending a few days with Mrs. Betty Matthews.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lewis are leaving the Tanner neighborhood Wednesday for Blytheville, Ark., where Mr. Ellis will be with the Three States Cotton Co.

A surprise shower was given at the home of Miss Ruth Allard in the country, Saturday evening, for Mrs. Chester Limbaugh, whose home was entered a week ago by sneak thieves, and took all of her wearing apparel and linens.

Mrs. J. C. Ellis, of the Tanner neighborhood, gave a birthday party for her little son, J. C., Jr., last Tuesday. The following little folks enjoyed the party: Suz Ella Tanner, Billy Bird Lynn, Billy Jane Lewis, John Riley Hahn, Alfreda Rodgers, Fred Husher, Violet Husher, Eleanor Hahn, Mary Dica Grimes, Ila Tem, Kitty Billings.

Miss Beulah Swanner, who is employed in Cape Girardeau, was home for the week-end, bringing as her guest, Miss Elsie Stall of Cape Girardeau. Miss Swanner entertained with a dinner party Sunday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lon Swanner. Covers were laid for Miss Julia Buckles, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Swanner and son, Miss Stall of Cape Girardeau, Misses Jessie Vaughn and Virginia Martin.

Mrs. Hand, a representative of the War Mothers organization of St. Louis, was in Sikeston for several days, trying to interest the mothers and sons who were in the World War to form a Chapter in Sikeston. There are almost 36 women in Sikeston who are eligible to become members of such an organization, but as very little interest was shown, Mrs. Hand had to give it up and she returned to Cape Girardeau Monday, where she has organized a fine Chapter of War Mothers, also one at Perryville.

FOR RENT—4 rooms and garage. Lights in house. 625 Kendall Street. Call 506 Charleston, Mo. 3t.

FOR RENT—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping for couple.—Mrs. J. H. Held, 341 North St. tf.

FOR SALE—Ford coupe, '25 model, cheap if sold at once.—L. E. Boardman, East Side Dairy, Sikeston. 1tpd.

FOR RENT—Farm, bottom land, good barn, small dwelling. Apply to A. F. Stone, Sikeston, R. 1, box 64. 2tp

FOR RENT—130 acres good corn land near Sikeston, good improvements.—Louise M. Lewis, Hotel Marshall.

FOUND—A city license No. 493, 1927-28. Owner can have same by calling at The Standard office and pay for this notice.

FOR SALE OR RENT OR TRADE—2 acres, with 5-room stucco house, at City limits line. Apply to The Sikeston Standard. tf.

FOR SALE—Refrigerator, bed, complete; dining room suit, two rugs, cabinet sewing machine, large overstuffed chair, cot, with springs and mattress, kitchen table and two chairs, 1 dresser. Phone 247 or 157.



# Your Name On the Line

---May Be a Bad "Sign"

Two men recently swindled a large number of business men in this community who carelessly affixed their signatures to innocent looking blank pieces of paper, supposedly for the purpose of insuring their correct appearance in an alleged directory. The directory men represented that there would be no charge for listing names in the directory and so victims signed their names paying no attention to the large blank space above the place for signature.

Several months later another representative called on those who had signed their names thus foolishly and rendered bills from \$30 to \$100 for advertising space in the directory and actually showed a copy of the directory in which the advertisements appeared. The signer protested but the collector produced signed orders for the space and there was no doubt about the genuineness of the signatures.

They had not signed the contracts but the contracts had been printed on the blank paper over their signatures. It is an old trick and has been worked all over the country but it still seems to be good on new victims.

The way to avoid such a scheme is to refuse to sign your name promiscuously and to get the facts about the reliability of directories or other enterprises represented by unknown agents.

# The BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU of SAINT LOUIS, Inc.

# TRUTH IN CEDAR CHEST ADVERTISING OUGHT BY BETTER BUSINESS BUREAU

As though their diet of silk, wool and fur were not already a great enough drain on the resources of the human race, the moths of the world have formed a combine which threatens to tax the ingenuity of mankind still further. This is, in effect, a most unreasonable refusal on the part of the moths to die solely as the result of being exposed to the atmosphere of a chest unless the body contains a specific amount of red cedar lumber. Thus, innocently enough perhaps, the question as to exactly what constitutes a genuine cedar chest is raised.

In making a survey of the cedar chest industry, the National Better Business Bureau has learned that all types of chests do not conform to the approved and accepted requirements for moth mausoleums. Experiments conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture have shown that to provide a sufficiently powerful lethal atmosphere for moths even when they are in the presence of saffles, Kashmir shawls, and old and honored trousseaus, the body of the chest must contain at least 70 per cent of three-quarter inch red cedar lumber.

Many so-called cedar chests, the National Bureau advises, are made of such neutral woods as birch and gum and are veneered on the inside with red cedar wood. While there is nothing reprehensible in the manufacture and sale of such chests no long as they are truthfully advertised, the popular belief that cedar chests offer moth protection is sufficiently wide spread to warrant the National Bureau in making this survey with the cooperation of its forty-two affiliated local Bureaus into cedar chest advertising. With the findings of the Department of Agriculture as a background the definition of a "genuine" cedar chest may be easily propounded and coupled with the work of the National Bureau in the advertising field a barrier of fact in the industry may be erected. The report of the Department of Agriculture follows:

"Experiments have demonstrated the value of chests made of red cedar, Juniperus Virginiana. However, to be effective these chests must contain in the body at least 70 per cent of three-quarter inch red cedar lumber.

"The attention of the public is called to the fact that chests made of neutral woods lined with a red cedar veneer are not genuine red cedar chests and cannot be depended upon to kill clothes moths. Experiments

have proven that clothes moths can develop from the egg, through the worm or larval stage, to the adult moth in chests lined with red cedar veneer. They cannot do this in genuine red cedar chests that are in good condition."

If we adults are a sample of what spanking will do in forming character, perhaps it's just as well that parents no longer do it.—Springfield (Ill.) State Register.

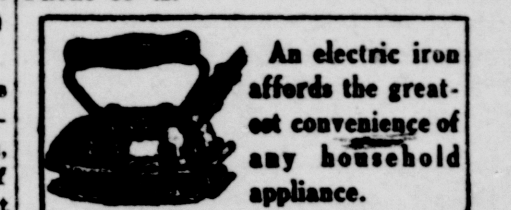
Objects fade about twenty times as fast in sunlight as they do under electric lights. I would be well to explain, however, that the reverse is true of young men and women.—Detroit News.

We'd like to see the multilateral treaty under which our enlightened State Department proposes to renounce war as an instrument of national policy made multilateral enough to include Nicaragua.—Columbus Ohio State Journal.

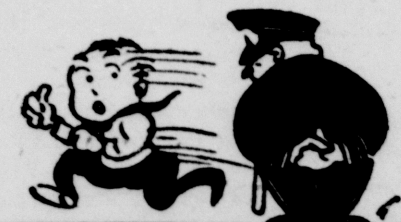
Too bad Col. Lindbergh couldn't have hopped over to Europe in 1914 and converted that World War into a fraternal get-together celebration.—Arkansas Gazette.

FOR SALE—Household furniture.—826 North Ranney. Call 247 tf.

FOR RENT—6-room apartment, newly papered, furnace, bath, electric lights, screened porch and garage. Phone 55 tf.



WANTED—High class for 264-acre farm on hard road near Bertrand, Mo. Two good frame houses and real large barn. All in cultivation. 70 acres wheat, 20 acres alfalfa and 10 acres timothy now on farm. Phone or write J. T. Patmor, Caruthersville, Mo., phone 190. 2w



# "Hey son—what's your hurry?"

"MOM'S got a party on at the house tonight, two lights are out—gotta get some Edison MAZDA Lamps right away.

After this, Mother is going to keep an extra Edison MAZDA Lamp for every socket in the house.

I'm on my way to—

# Missouri Utilities Co.

The right Edison MAZDA Lamp in every fixture will give you better light!



# NEW 1½ TON FORD TRUCK MODEL "AA"

## Will Be On Display Wednesday, January 25th

Phone 256  
Sikeston, Mo.

## SCOTT COUNTY MOTOR COMPANY

A "Ford" Groves  
Ford Shop

### IN THE MAYAN CIVILIZATION ETHNOLOGIST FINDS SOURCES OF ABORIGINAL CULTURE

When the first explorer touched the American shores, from Leif Ericson to Columbus and those that followed them down the Atlantic Coast, they were met by painted savages whose culture apparently was limited to hunting, fishing and war. As time went on and the Europeans advanced into the interior of the continent only similar races were encountered, all bearing certain physiognomical resemblances, and showing a kniship in customs and manner of living, and thus the tradition was established that America was inhabited by races of wild peoples, who were accepted as the aborigines and became known to posterity as Indians. Yet, as was to be discovered by the Spanish conquistadors, there was then existing on the continent, far to the south, in the valleys of Mexico and Central and South America, a civilization whose development and splendor rivaled, and in some features surpassed that of ancient Egypt, Assyria and Chaldea. That civilization was in full flower when Ericson's northmen found the "Skrellings" somewhere on the North Atlantic Coast, in the year 1000, and it had been in existence from the days of the first Caesars and probably far beyond.

If it had been possible for those early explorers to have flown, as it is possible today, from the habitats of the painted Indians along the Atlantic Coast to the cities of the Incas and the Aztecs in Central and South America the things they would have seen would have struck them as silent and amazed as the sight of the Pacific did those hardy adventurers who first gazed upon it from a "peak in Darien". Their transition from the barbarian villages of the North, with their teepees and crude tribal ceremonies, to cities where arts and sciences flourished and a complex civilization was expressing itself in marvelous architecture, intricate social and religious institutions and a display of splendor and wealth, would have made their story seem to European ears like an Arabian Night's dream. And such it did seem when the Spanish conquerors returned with their spoils from the halls of the Montezumas and the Incas, in the early years of the sixteenth century.

Had Cortez, as he marched southward through Honduras, in 1524, five years after he had stormed the City of Mexico, turned aside from his path, but a scant three miles into the jungle, he would have found the ruins of a far earlier civilization that surpassed in intellectual achievements even those of the Aztecs and the Incas, splendid as they were. But he passed in intellectual achievements to elapse before architectural ruins that told of the glory that was Copan, the great city of the Mayas, were to be revealed. They stand on a level plain, hidden in the tropical jungle, within an area seven or eight miles long and two miles wide—a resplendent vision. With streets, courts and courtyards paved with stone or white cement, an extensive system of drainage, covered canals and underground sewers, and in the center of the city a civic square filled with shattered temples, palaces and public buildings, it was a city magnificent even in ruin. And Copan was only one great city among many that was typical of the Mayan civilization whose origins, traced back as far as the year 100 A. D., have been lost beyond that period in the darkness of history. The Mayan came in mystery and disappeared in mystery. But he left his impress upon all that followed him—upon Aztec, Toltec, Inca, and now, ethnologists believe, following the simple clues afforded them in the widespread cultivation of maize and in tribal mythologies and symbols, he impressed his culture and his kinship upon the so-called aboriginal savages of North America.

Assembling the results of years of scientific investigation into the origins and the cultures of the American Indian—that is, the races that inhabited the territory between the Rio Grande and the Canadian border, as well as the races of the southern part

of the hemisphere Paul Radin, professor of anthropology at Fisk university, in his recent book, "The Story of the American Indian", published by Boni & Liveright, presents the problem of Mayan influences upon the continent in a thesis which if not always convincing, is fascinatingly ingenious. The historical secrets of these strange people are locked up in the hieroglyphics of their temples and monuments, only a part of which has been deciphered, yet enough to establish the fact that they were adept astronomers, mathematicians, architects and artists, with an intricate religious and social system at a period when the country now known as the United States was a wilderness, people by nomad tribes of superficially uncultured barbarians. It is Professor Radin's theory, based upon the most exhaustive ethnological researches, that these mysterious Mayans were the first distributors of cultural ideas, not only in North America, but also in South America, and that much of the curious folklore, ceremonials, mythologies and social customs of the American Indians is traceable directly or remotely to Mayan influences.

First, there is the maize clue. It has been historically established that maize was first grown in the valleys of Mexico—it was the agricultural keynote of the Mayan civilization. It became in time one of the chief foods of the American Indian and the motive for the establishment of permanent villages. Even Lief Ericson found it growing among those "Vine-landers" he discovered in the far North. Then there was the serpent symbol, the offspring of the Mayan's "plumed serpent", that found its way through the religious ritualism of most of the northern tribes. The Pueblo civilization along the Rio Grande, the sun worshipping Natchez Indians of the Gulf Coast, the clan system of the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Pawnees, the mysterious mounds scattered throughout the southern states and the Mississippi Valley, some of which were used for ceremonial purposes and bear evidences of having had altars or temples upon their summits, the peculiar civic organizations of the "town" Indians, and a significant strain of legend and tradition in Indian folklore, all traceable to southern origins—these and many more indicia are pointed to as trail markers of the torch bearing Mayas in their cultural marches northward.

Professor Radin makes no claim that the mound-builders were the original Mayans, but that the Mayan influence was undoubtedly present. "Unquestionably", he writes, "the mound-builders were Indians, possibly even the ancestors of the Sioux and the Creeks. Yet they clearly possessed a civilization immeasurably superior to that of the latter tribes. Recent excavations have shown that some of the mounds were used for ceremonial purposes and for ceremonies possessing an elaborateness for which we can find no counterpart among the Sioux or the Creek today, or even in the days of their greatest glory. And this mound building civilization had a very widespread distribution, extending from the Atlantic to the Mississippi and from Florida to Central Wisconsin and Michigan." These mounds with their ceremonial relics are too intimately related to the temple mounds and pyramids of Central America to escape the suggestion of Mayan influences.

In the cliff-dwellings of Arizona, and especially near the ruins of Los Muertos, where there were ditches providing for the irrigation of vast acreages, the influences of the Mayas is plain. There is evidence that cotton was planted. Beautiful symbolic pottery, turquoise beads and even mosaics have been found, evidences that the Pueblo Indians were the inheritors of a very high civilization. Where, as the author, did this civilization come from? Fortunately there are clues. Copper bells and copper ornaments have been found and here

and there cloisonne work of a very specific kind. There is only one place in North America where they could have been made and that is Southern Mexico and Yucatan—the ancient home of the Mayas.

Tracing the spread of Mayan culture from the Pueblos of the Southwest to the Indians of the Canadian border, Professor Radin says:

"All cultured roads converge upon the valley of Mexico. And yet when we reach the valley of Mexico we find to our dismay that we have only entered the threshold of a maze, for instead of being at the end of our quest, we are just at the beginning. The Aztecs and their kinsmen who inhabited the valley of Mexico and the adjacent territory at the time of the conquest in 1519, turn out to be newcomers, intruders whose connections were all with the north. As we proceed from south to north, for instance, we find the culture gradually tapering down from that of the semi-barbarians north of Guadalajara to that of utter barbarism like the Utes and the Shoshone of Utah and Nevada. When the Aztecs arrived they adopted their civilization at second hand from the kinsmen who had preceded them. If Aztec Mexico seemed to Cortez and his soldiers an impressive and wonderful achievement, one can well imagine what must have been the civilization of the people who built the pyramids of Teotihuacan. Yet modern excavations at Teotihuacan have shown that it would be erroneous even to assume that the culture of Teotihuacan was indigenous. Southward, ever southward, we are pressed.

"The signs multiply. We find the Zapotecs and Mixtecs, the intermediaries between the founders of the great Mayan civilization and the rest of North America. And at Palenque, surrounded by densely wooded hills and overgrown by tropical vegetation, we come upon the ruins of a once imposing and fascinating city, one of the maturest expressions of Mayan and Central American civilization. And then, down in the Brazilian jungle all cultural trails peter out, just as they disappear on the great plateau of Utah and Nevada. But the aborigines of the United States were more fortunate than those of Brazil and Argentina. Faint echoes of the parent civilization found their way even as far north as the marauding Modocs of Oregon. The Mayan culture, true enough, became contaminated and transformed as it passed from one detail would still linger even in torch bearer to another, but some of the most outlying tribes. . . . And thus it came to pass that a people whose ancestors had at one time been the neighbors and inheritors of the mound builders, and so distant inheritors of the Mayan tradition, finally found themselves stowed away among simple and alien tribes as far north as Wisconsin on the shores of Green Bay."

Everywhere is to be found evidences of the crossing and recrossing of the ancient trails between the north and the south, the east and the west, and of the passing of the superior civilizations in America before the invading barbarian tribes who remained, here and there, to absorb some remnants of the despoiled cultures. In the far past, buried in darkness, cranological investigations point to three Asiatic invasions of America. Australasian, Melanesian and Mongolian, the last practically wiping out all traces of the former two. "To all intents and purposes", says Professor Radin, "the American Indian is Mongolian, physically, temperamentally and psychically". Deeper is the obscurity that surrounds the origin of their cultured kinsfolks, the Mayans. Out of the mists of history they came and with the mists they vanished.

Lee's Summit—Journal moves into its new building.

See that your meals are balanced. Just because you eat in restaurants don't neglect the "greens and fruits".

Dress with wisdom. Take account of the heat in the office and buy clothing suitable to that temperature. Don't dress in light silks if your office is cold and draughty. You have a wide choice of lovely woolen materials this season.

### LEADEN SKIES

Leaden skies, a dismal day,  
Would fill our hearts  
With much dismay,  
Were there not riches underneath  
And unto us they are bequeath.

Leaden skies portend surprise,  
Upon a bookshelf cosy  
There is a prize  
Of length and size,  
Enjoy 'til sky is rosy.

The fields and plains,  
Preserve the rains,  
For gardens and for flowers  
So do not sigh  
For one on high  
Shall send refreshing showers.

—Minnie Sayers Smith.

The Standard objects to being used by outsiders who come into Sikeston to milk the public with a so-called home talent play. Those who put on these plays split the money 50-50, do not pay for advertising space and expect the papers to whom they put up for nothing. The Standard doesn't propose to give publicity to any such. Just as well get sore at every merchant in the city who does not give \$10 out of his store to the cause, as to get sore at The Standard for not giving a \$10 space, which is our stock in trade. We are always willing to give reasonable reading space to all home talent shows, who have never yet failed to give reasonable sized advertisements.

Two boys, Payne and McCoy, were ambling about town Sunday morning about 2:00 and failed to go home when ordered to by Officer Daniels. The third time instead of telling them to go home, he locked them up in jail until later in the day. No charges were preferred so Judge Smith turned them out.

Willard Mount is home from West Point, where he was a student for the past several months. He failed in certain tests and for that reason dropped out. Willard was an exceptional student in High School, but had not the ground work along certain lines as required there. He is a high class lad in every respect and if they could not use him there as a fighting man, we can use him here as a useful citizen. Welcome home!

In another column will be found a lame excuse given by a 37-year-old widow for the baby just born to her. This excuse may be used by others who are "unfortunate", but would be mighty hard to put over in some sections. It looks more like a gay widow who was unfortunate indeed.

A bill was introduced yesterday in Washington to place a microphone on the desk of every Senator so that their addresses may be heard from every loud-speaker in the country. A bitter enemy of the radio is believed to have suggested the plan.—Chicago Tribune.

The Appeal editor has been deluged with letters from all parts of the state since his appointment as a member of Governor Baker's committee of seven to work out a plan for future construction. Dozens of citizens have discussed the matter with him. Practically every man and organization seems to have a different plan. Practically every one of them, especially those in Northeast Missouri, gave it out cold that they will never support any other proposition than the one they have outlined. With so many plans and so many conflicting opinions the only thing the committee can do is to work into one proposition what seems to promise best for the state as a whole. If this plan will enable the State Highway Commission to get Missouri out of the mud without any tax on property or any additional burdens on automobile owners it should receive support from all who have the best interests of the state at heart. Northeast Missouri has not been properly taken care of on highway building. It may be due to the obstinacy of so many communities and the obstacles they have thrown in the Commission's way. Anyway, we should not encourage a spirit of opposition to everything except our own pet ideas about how things should be done.—Paris Appeal.

When the weather is cold we wish it was warm and when it is warm we wish it was cold. The past several days has run below the freezing point and the wind of Friday chilled one to the bone.

The following is from the Versailles Leader: "Usually the argument is made that every business concern should advertise. Generally speaking, this is true, but there are exceptions. In fact, some concerns hardly dare to advertise, because they cannot make good according to the requirements of modern business practices. When advertising is untruthful or misleading it does more harm than good. Only an enterprise that fulfills the promise made in the advertisement can stand the spotlight of publicity. Hence, when we find a store or business establishment boldly advertising its wares or service month after month and year after year we may generally conclude that it can and does give real values. Observing the advertised business of any community, large or small, will enable one to identify the most dependable concerns in the community. Only efficient and reputable establishments dare to advertise."

Several days ago, a stranger appeared at the grade school at recess, asking for a certain child to take her home, which request was, of course, refused by the teacher. He was told the address, and even shown the location of the house, however. And he went there, to his kinsfolk, it happened. All perfectly O. K. Lately the story has been going around, that two hardlooking men tried to steal a child from school, etc., which goes to prove that you better "believe nothing you hear, half you see, and keep that to yourself", especially when it comes via children. The Hickman case, no doubt, causes the alarm. Anyway, teachers are ordered to allow no child to leave school with anybody calling, except parents.

My conclusion from all my recent correspondence on the subject is that children ought to be fed first. They have real appetites, and older people only half-way ones. Besides, they're growing, and think of the fuel they have to shovel into their little furnaces. R. J. Ball, president of the Colorado Editorial association, evidently agrees with me: "The 'kids', with appetites that were gnawing at their 'innards', had to wait for the second and even the third table while the guests, including 'the preacher' and his family, were devouring all the choice pieces of chicken and leaving nothing but the scraps of the cakes and pies and other delicacies. Those were the times that 'tried boys' souls' and even made the girls sour and grouchy".—Dr. Burris Jenkins.

Dave King, formerly construction engineer of Division 10, was here from Middletown, Ohio, Saturday and Sunday looking after his home and going over some matters with the highway people about some construction work. He reports Mrs. King as being very well and has gained 10 pounds in weight since leaving Sikeston.

### YOUNG WIDOW BECOMES MOTHER OF EUGENIC BABY

New York, January 21.—Old friends of Mrs. Grace Mailhouse Burnham, 37 years old, were surprised to learn a few days ago that she had given birth, January 10, to a daughter, whom she named Vera, meaning, "True."

Mrs. Burnham, daughter of Dr. Max Mailhouse of New Haven, has been a widow three years. Her husband was Lee S. Burnham, son of Isaac W. Bernheim of Louisville, Ky., a wealthy retired distiller. The husband changed his name during the war. The widow's marriage was childless. She has neither entered nor contemplates entering a second marriage.

Inquiry by the New York World discloses that the birth of Vera is more unconventional than these circumstances indicate. Between Mrs. Burnham and her baby's father there was not the slightest suggestion of romance.

It was a union deliberately arranged to satisfy the woman's desire to have a child and to permit her to care for and rear it as a creditable contribution to society.

The father, whose name has not been disclosed, was selected, according to a close relative of Mrs. Burnham, as "a young man of good family and good character, with the proper eugenic background". He will assume no responsibility. Under the business-like agreement of the parents, the full weight of her undertaking is to be shouldered by Mrs. Burnham.

The relative said the nature of Mrs. Burnham's unusual project was fully known in advance to Miss Sally Mailhouse, an aunt, with whom she resides. Its details have since been made known to all other close relatives, including Dr. Mailhouse, and the family is described as "harmonious with the situation".

In arriving at this view, the mother's father and brothers considered the absence of any touch of sordidness upon the part of Mrs. Burnham. They hold that the decision was hers to make, however unusual it may appear when judged by the customary standards of the present day; and that it is a personal matter which immediately concerns only her and the baby.

Mrs. Burnham has long been interested in workers' health problems, has written on this subject, and is actively associated with the Workers' Health Bureau. This office is headquarters for several so-called radical organizations, including the Miners' Relief Committee. She is reported to be wealthy and is understood to have given generous financial assistance to the movements which claim her interests. Her husband was associated with the soap manufacturing firm of B. T. Babbitt in this city.

Vera was born at the Lying-in Hospital. A reporter, asking for Mrs. Burnham, was ushered to her room yesterday. When the purpose of the call was explained, the mother said, "That is all rot!"

The reporter replied that a near relative had already confirmed the story. Mrs. Burnham then said:

"Why should the public be interested in my private affairs?"

A nurse interrupted the conversation by bringing in the baby, which is the unknowing center of the widespread attention her advent cannot escape attracting. The interview was ended, for from that moment Mrs. Burnham had eyes for no one else.

She is reported to have met Vera's father at the Bank street home she shares with her aunt, Miss Mailhouse, an elderly sister of Dr. Mailhouse, said:

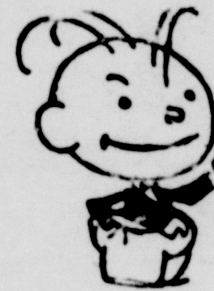
"She hasn't done anything she is ashamed of. She told the people she wanted to know, the members of her family. She isn't trying to conceal it—although, of course, she doesn't want it in the newspapers."

A relative more closely informed said that Mrs. Burnham knew she was capable of bearing a child and that she did not wish to grow old without the companionship that a daughter or a son would offer. But she did not desire a husband, nor did she wish to attempt to fill the empty spot in her life with an adopted child.

She gave the matter earnest thought, considering it both from the modern social viewpoint and in the light of what the future may bring in changed ideas of propriety. Having made her decision, she set about its accomplishment with the apparent cooperation of Miss Mailhouse. No hint was obtainable as to the identity of the father or the details of his selection. It is not known whether Mrs. Burnham had been acquainted with him previously.

As soon as she is physically able, it was said, Mrs. Burnham will resume her work with the Workers' Health Bureau.

According to history, Oklahoma was settled in 1889, but rarely thereafter. —Detroit News.



Today you can get  
better Goodyear  
Tires and Tubes  
than ever before—  
and at a lower price.

Phone 667

**SENSEBAUGH'S SUPER  
SERVICE STATION**

And Goodyear tubes, of course

## C. W. Limbaugh D. D. S.

announces the removal of his  
offices to the

### MALCOLM BUILDING

On Front Street  
SIKESTON, MISSOURI  
Suite 201



## The Green Cloak

By  
YORKE DAVIS

WNU Service,  
Copyright, 1928

### CHAPTER V

I fully expected that after the grilling he had received at the hands of the district attorney, Harvey would prove a recalcitrant and reluctant subject for the tests we wished to try upon him. He was nervous, it is true, and it took a good deal of reassuring of the most tactful sort, on Doctor McAllister's part, to get him quieted down into anything like a normal state of mind; but he was perfectly willing.

His first sight of the queer, mysterious-looking instruments which our big room contained did nothing to counteract that fear. To the eye of ignorance it must look like a torture chamber from the Inquisition, brought down to date.

My chief spent the better part of an hour taking the young man around and explaining the different instruments to him, and it was not long before young Harvey began to show an inclination to test himself by every electrical and mechanical piece of apparatus in the laboratory. He had forgotten the Oak Ridge mystery, forgotten Ashton, forgotten his recent arrest, forgotten, even, the detective who was waiting in the corridor outside.

He was ready at last for our real experiment. Nothing about Doctor McAllister's manner suggested that there was any difference, from our point of view, between the amusing things we had been doing and the test which he now proposed.

"I'm going to see how quickly you can think," he said. "You're to sit down in this chair, and Mr. Phelps here will read you a list of words. The instant he reads a word, you are to say, aloud, the word it makes you think of—say it just as quickly as you can. You've shown an unusually quick reaction time so far, but this is a better test than any of them. We hang up a pair of little telephones, so—one in front of you and one in front of Mr. Phelps. The moment he speaks a word it makes a little mark on that revolving cylinder. The moment you

speak, a second mark is made. The cylinder turns round all the while, and the distance between the two marks shows how quickly or how slowly you think."

I ran my eye down the list which my chief had prepared, with a good deal of care, while we were waiting for them to bring Harvey to the laboratory. The first twelve words were what we call central, that is, they had no connection, so far as we know, with the crime, the mystery or the inquest. In telling us his association with them, which he would probably do freely enough, our subject would establish his normal speed in this sort of mental operation.

But the thirteenth word was Loops and the fourteenth was Pipe. The associations he should announce with those two words and the time he should take in pronouncing them would go far toward establishing a conviction in the doctor's mind and in mine as to whether Harvey had guilty knowledge of the means which had been employed for the old man's murder. If he had such guilty knowledge, if he had seen that ghastly tourniquet made, and twisted it taut himself, or had witnessed the operation, those two simple little words would almost infallibly recall it. The words that would flash into his mind might be violin, perhaps, or throat, or even possibly, the plain black word murder.

If some such word as that, some damaging, suggestive word, should flash into his mind, one of two things would happen. He would either say it aloud, or he would stop himself from saying it, and deliberately think up another word which, to our ears, could have no sinister significance. But that latter course of action would betray him as certainly as the other, for thought takes time, and the fact that he had been obliged to stop to think would be remorselessly and exactly shown in the chronograph.

With a feeling of excitement which I found it hard to conceal, I began reading those first twelve neutral words. His answers came with flash-like rapidity. He was a good subject and he had entered fully into the spirit of the test. To my ear the interval between my word and his was about half a second. When I saw the record afterward, I found that it averaged a little less than that—about four-tenths.

The word Pen brought the obvious association, Ink. Snow called up Shovel; and Song, Theater. The twelfth word, Sign, called up the curious association, Woodland, which was to prove of interest and significance to us before the day was out. But I had no time to think about it then.

Without varying the interval, without varying the tone of my voice, or raising my eyes from the list I held in my hand, I pronounced the thirteenth word, Loops.

The answer came like a flash, and it was Automobile. I glanced up as he said it, and caught a faint smile of reminiscence on his lips. Loops in his

mind were things to be looped, and the circus billboards supplied the association with automobile. The next word Pipe, brought the simple association, Tobacco. To my mind his unhesitating utterance of that word was as good a demonstration of his innocence of the crime itself as a completely established alibi would have been.

But we were only at the beginning of our experiment. Neither the doctor nor I believed him guilty. We both believed that, hidden in some corner of that mind of his, was a piece of unsuspected knowledge which would give us the key with which to unlock the heart of the mystery.

Three or four numbers down the list came another word, Map, which might have drawn a significant reply. The instantaneous association which it brought up, however, was Europe. After that came a succession of words, straight inventories of articles to be found in various rooms in the Morgan house, but they all drew blank. Never once was there a moment's hesitation.

So far our test proved, clearly and exhaustively, that, in his testimony at the inquest, our young man had meant to tell the truth. I was reminded of the doctor's words on the night of our return from the hospital, when he had warned me against falling into the error of thinking that the unlikely could not happen. His old theory of associative illusion, which had been made to look so fantastically improbable by our discovery of the cloak, was practically proven true in the very teeth of its improbability by this test of ours.

But who was the girl Harvey knew—the black-haired girl who wore a green cloak, with the collar cut high in the back? We were as far as ever from the answer to that question.

And so far as I could see none of his associates with the successive words in my list brought out anything of significance. Apparently we were drawing blank cover. At the same time, I was aware that something or other had made my chief extremely thoughtful. The way he was opening and shutting his hands and staring out of the window, the perplexed frown which knitted his brows, made it clear that there was only one link lacking in some chain of association of his own.

At last as I glanced at him in the half second interval between my word and Harvey's, I saw that he had got it; saw the sudden flare of excitement kindle in his eyes and his two clenched hands come down softly on the arms of his chair.

The next moment the word Dance in my list brought the unexpected association Policeman from Harvey.

At that the doctor rose and interrupted the test. "I think, Phelps," he said, "that those negatives of yours must be done. I'll go on and read this other list to Mr. Harvey."

The errand he had proposed to me was purely fictitious and the sheet of paper he held in his hand was blank; so I interpreted his interruption as intended for the mere purpose of giving him a chance to catch up Harvey along some new line without causing him to suspect the reason for the change.

To give color to the excuse, I left the room for a few moments, but it will be easy to believe that I returned as soon as I plausibly could. I found Doctor McAllister pronouncing a succession of words rather more rapidly than I had read them from my list, and the young man's answer had quickened, too, so that to the ear they were almost instantaneous. The words were a list of the features of the human face. Ears was the first one I heard, and its association, instantly, Coral; probably a reference to earrings, I thought. Eyes produced the adjective Black. Lips, ludicrously enough, brought the involuntary admission, Kiss. And at that our subject went flaming red. His perturbation was made perfectly evident the next moment, when he waited four seconds after the word Hand, only to produce the rhymed association, Band. Nothing could have been clearer than that, being on his guard against mak-

ing another involuntary admission, he had rejected whatever word had come first, and consciously and laboriously thought up another.

The next word Face, brought, as a rather quicker response, the adjective Nice. It did not occur to me at the time that this was a rhymed association also; that somebody he knew pronounced it "fice." But that the doctor's mind had jumped to this conclusion was made clear when, for his next word, he himself gave out the word English.

This got an answer, but not the kind of answer we were expecting. Our witness jumped to his feet, knocking over the little telephone before



There Was a Scared Look in His Eyes, but, Besides That, He Was Evidently Extremely Angry.

him, as he did so. There was a scared look in his eyes, but besides that, he was evidently extremely angry.

"Now look," he said, "what business is it of yours whether I go around with Jane Perkins, or not? She's a respectable girl; she's a lady. What right have you got sticking your noses into my affairs?"

For myself, I was too much astonished by the result of the doctor's experiment to say anything. For that matter, my chief might as well have been silent for any effect his words had in calming the subject of our test. He wouldn't sit down. He wouldn't answer questions. He was through with us completely. This he made quite clear as he struggled into his overcoat and clapped on his hat.

"Well," said I when we were left alone, "I don't mind admitting that I'm rather behind the procession. We've discovered Jane Perkins, but who she is, or what she is I don't know. And I certainly can't see what gave you the clue that led you up to her so directly."

"Do you remember his association with the word 'sign'?" It was "Woodland."

"Yes," said I. "It struck me as curious."

"It struck me as rather more than that," said the doctor, "because I had an echo of the same association myself, and I spent ten solid minutes trying to place it. I suppose my difficulty came from the fact that it took me so close to home."

"Woodland avenue you mean?" I questioned. That was the street The Meredith was on.

"Closer than that," he said. "Do you remember our own corner and the street sign that marks it? It was pulled around diagonally and bent into a most disreputable angle as a Halloween prank two weeks ago. So the association was a perfectly natural one to anyone who, during the past two weeks, has been in the habit of frequenting our part of the town."

"But," said I, "how did you infer the existence of Jane Perkins from that?"

"Of course, that was only the starting point," he answered. "His whole train of associations made it evident that he had been 'going around,' as he said, with somebody. The place in the social scale occupied by that somebody was pretty well determined by the neighborhood of the street sign. It's quite the smartest part of town for blocks and blocks all around there, and it would be preposterous to assume that Will Harvey calls at the front door of any house thereabouts. The young ladies who use the front doors of the imposing residences in our neighborhood don't go to the sort of dances that would call up the association 'policeman' in any young man's mind. At any rate, it seemed a reasonable inference to me that our young friend had been carrying on a harmless flirtation with some housemaid. The scene of this affair was so far away from his own home, Jane Perkins was so utterly disassociated in his own mind from anything pertaining to the Oak Ridge mystery, that his naive description of the black hair and the green cloak of the woman whose silhouette he saw upon the shade becomes possible."

"Well," said I thoughtfully, after a little silence, "it's perfectly evident that we've done Harvey a service, although he isn't grateful for it just now. We've cleared him, to our own satisfaction at least. We've found an English housemaid named Jane Perkins. She is, no doubt, the girl of whom the profile on the shade reminded him. The next thing to do is to look her up, discover, if possible, whether she happens to possess a green cloak, with that particular kind of collar. It's likely enough, I sup-

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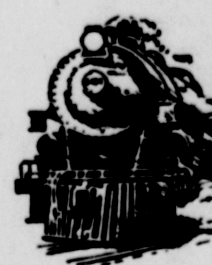
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pose. There are probably hundreds of garments like that being worn in the city this season. In the department stores they make what they call 'specials' of those things, and sell them in hundred lots, all exactly alike."

The more I thought over the situation, the deeper my perplexity grew. The test up to now Harvey had utterly destroyed my hope that we could get from him any clue to the identity of the strange wild creature we had seen in the hospital. Instead, it had led us to a trig, snug, undoubtedly respectable English housemaid named Jane Perkins; and leading us to her, it left us face to face with a coincidence, or, rather, a series of coincidences almost incredible.

"Well," I resumed with a sigh, "there are lots of young women with black hair, and I suppose a good many of them wear green cloaks. But that a girl should have a profile like that of the extraordinary creature we saw in the hospital and later in Morgan's study—a profile like that and the same colored hair and the same sort of cloak, and still obviously a different person altogether, is rather disconcerting. Ashton at least would laugh at us if we told him we believed it."

"Yes," said the doctor, "Ashton would laugh. He laughs rather too easily, that young man."

Then, for the first time I looked long and searchingly into my old chief's face. His eyes were bright with excitement, his cheeks flushed and his big, restless hands beating out a triumphant tattoo upon the table top. He did not look like a man whose plans and theories had gone awry.

"There's something," I said curiously, "that I don't see yet."

"You will soon," he assured me, "before another day is out, unless I'm mistaken. Have a little patience."

There came a sharp knock at the door just then, and as it swung open, we saw Ashton standing there.

(Continued Thursday)

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A diet that supplies sufficient vitamins includes plenty of milk, eggs, butter, fruits, tomatoes, and green leafy vegetables. In winter-time it is sometimes difficult to get enough fruits and vegetables to be on the safe side. Some of the canned vegetables, especially canned tomatoes, are good sources of vitamins, but it is very necessary to serve the family with plenty of other vitamin-rich foods. The citrus fruits—oranges, lemons and grapefruit—are excellent sources of vitamins, and are available almost everywhere the year around.

The value of birds lies chiefly in their destruction of injurious insects. Many of them, says the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, devour some of the worst pests of agriculture. The alfalfa weevil has 45 different bird enemies, the armyworm 43, billbugs 67, bollweevil 66, brown-tailed moth 31, chestnut weevils 64, chin bug 24, clover-root borer 85, clover weevil 25, codling moth 36, cutworms 98, horseflies 49, leaf-hoppers 120, and wireworms 168. Birds often destroy insects in large numbers, devouring from a hundred to a thousand at a single meal. With such appetites it

is not surprising that birds occasionally destroy all insects in a locality.

Dairy products, and in particular fluid milk sold for consumption in homes, constitute one of the outstanding exceptions to the rule that changes in retail price cause marked changes in the quantity consumed. In the Chicago market, for example, an increase of 1 cent in the price of milk reduced consumption by only about one and a half per cent. As a result a surplus of milk cannot be disposed of by a moderate reduction in the price of milk as is the case with most other agricultural products. For this reason milk producers find it neces-

sary to find a market in one way or another for surplus milk produced in the months when the supply is normally the greatest.

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Rooms 12 and 14  
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DR. H. E. REUBER  
Osteopathic Physician  
204 Scott County Mill Bldg.  
Telephone 132

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SMITH THE NOMINEE.  
EX-GOV. COX ASSERTS

Confidence that Governor Smith will be the Democratic nominee for President was expressed yesterday by former Governor James M. Cox of Ohio, Presidential nominee in 1920. Mr. Cox declared that revelations between now and next Fall might make Republican corruption in the administration of the Government the principal issue of the campaign.

"The story has never been told of how the Republican National Committee paid off its indebtedness for the 1920 campaign," he said. "It is known to a few persons and may yet be disclosed."

"I believe Governor Smith will be nominated for President," Governor Cox declared at the Sherry-Netherland.

"He must be nominated if the Democratic party is the party of Jefferson, and we believe, as he did, in the freedom of religious worship, and hold, as he did, that the way a man worships God constitutes no bar to public office. As I see it, the Democratic party cannot refuse to nominate a man so well qualified in every way to be the Presidential candidate as is Governor Smith."

"It has been said that Governor Smith does not have the national viewpoint. Bear in mind that he has stuck strictly to his job. He has not only a capacious mind but an exhaustive and absorbing mind. The principles of government are the same, though the subject matter may be different. Al Smith would make a great President."

"Governor Smith has grabbed the imagination of the average fellow on

the street. He has great ability, courage and common sense, and there never has been a whisper against his integrity."

Discussing the situation in his own State of Ohio, Mr. Cox said the election law there required each candidate for delegate to a national convention to file his first and second choice for President. He added that an agreement had been reached to make former Senator Alton S. Pomerene the first choice of the Ohio delegation.

"If there should be a deadlock in the convention, Senator Pomerene undoubtedly would receive serious consideration, for he is a man of standing and showed marked ability as a Senator," Mr. Cox asserted. "But Senator Pomerene is for Governor Smith. Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, is for Smith. John H. Clarke, former Justice of the United States Supreme Court, has expressed the opinion that Governor Smith should be nominated."

"Do you think Governor Smith will be elected if he is nominated?" Gov. Cox was asked.

"I think he would have a very excellent chance of election, because he has captured the imagination of the man on the street," he replied. "I think that President Coolidge would have been made to order as a candidate for Governor Smith to run against, but it now looks to me as though Secretary of Commerce Hoover would be the Republican nominee."

"Mr. Hoover has an excellent mind, an international and an economic mind, and possesses more courage on the subject of international relations than do most of the Republican leaders. I think, however, that the personality of Mr. Hoover suffers by comparison with the personality of Governor Smith. If the Republicans can't work up a scare about business, then personalities will count heavily in the campaign."

Mr. Cox explained that he believed it would be impossible for the Republicans to scare the business interests of the country over the possibility of Democratic success at the election.

"Conditions are different from those of a few years ago," he said. "Take the tariff. There will be a revision of the tariff in the event of Democratic victory, but it won't come in a week. The new method would be to have the tariff schedules high enough to cover the difference in cost of production here and abroad, and the changes would come along as the country adapted itself to these changes."

"Then there is no power in this country any more to bring about a panic. Time was when the country and small city banker got a scare from the big city banker. The small banker would pass the word along to the business man over the bank counter."

"We've got to be careful," the small banker would say. "We are informed by our connections in the city that the result of the election is uncertain, and we can't extend any loans."

"That day is gone. Business has broadened. There can be no more such intimidation. It is nonsensical to suppose that either of the major parties is going to disrupt the business of the country."

"What do you expect the leading issues of the campaign to be?" Mr. Cox was asked.

"We have not really cut to the bottom of the corruption of the Republican Party as it affects the affairs of government," he replied. "A great issue may grow out of that. There is the possibility of revelations which may shock the whole country into some order of consciousness."

He then indicated that these revelations might concern the settlement of the Republican Party indebtedness after the election of President Harding and his own defeat in 1920.

"Al Smith can make his own issues," Mr. Cox continued. "His personality, his humble beginning, his gradual rise, his demonstrated ability, common sense and courage without even a whisper against his integrity will constitute a major issue."

"I am not sure that our being in Nicaragua may not become embarrassing to the Republicans. The Republicans have preached a policy of isolation but in spite of that preaching have been losing lives in Nicaragua. They have been preaching that the United States is the greatest influence for world peace, yet ours is the only power seeking to bring at least part of the people of a small nation to submit to our desires."

"Ask men of affairs what business interest we are protecting in Nicaragua and they find it hard to say. It may be possible that we are watching the only country which offers possibility for the construction of another isthmian canal. The Nicaraguan situation may turn the thought of the country as to why the Panama territory was selected for the canal after Senator Morgan of Alabama had made a case for Nicaragua. Mark Hanna made the switch. There never has been any satisfactory explanation of it."

Mr. Cox said he did not believe that prohibition would be a main issue of the campaign.

"Prohibition is an experiment," he said, "and the experiment must run its course."—New York Times.

32 SLOWLY DROWNED  
AFTER S-4 WAS HIT

Boston, Mass., January 19.—The 32 men whose bodies were recovered from the other compartments of the sunken submarine S-4 died of slow drowning, the Naval Court of Inquiry investigating the S-4 disaster was informed today. Dr. George B. Magrath, medical examiner of Suffolk County, presented to the court the results of autopsies performed on several of the bodies as well as blood tests made in three instances.

The latter tests, the medical examiner said, revealed no carbon monoxide or chlorine gas in the blood, while the carbon dioxide content was "within limits normal after death."

In support of his findings that death by drowning had been slow and gradual, Dr. Magrath said he had found the lungs of eight bodies on which autopsies were performed filled with water and oil, and a large quantity of water also in the chest cavities. The presence of water in the chest cavities, he said, indicated that a mixture of air and water had been breathed for some time before death.

The witness, while asserting there was no doubt in his mind that death actually had been caused by drowning, declined to reconstruct the probable events leading up to the men's death.

Dr. Magrath said it was impossible to determine from the condition of the organs the time that elapsed between the collision and death.

Another witness today was Commander G. H. Mankin, medical officer on the rescue ship Falcon. He said he free air in the torpedo room of the S-4, amounting to 2500 cubic feet, might have kept the 6 men imprisoned three alive from sixty-five to seventy-two hours. In the engine and motor rooms, with a total air capacity of 8900 cubic feet, thirty-two men might have lived for thirty-eight hours. He said that in the absence of soda lime to absorb the carbon dioxide gas, the introduction of oxygen into the compartments would not have prolonged life.

SMITH BARRED FROM  
SENATE BY 61-23 VOTE

Washington, January 20.—The Senate's doors were definitely closed today to Frank L. Smith, Republican senator-elect from Illinois. They were doubly barred late yesterday by a 61 to 23 vote that declared his seat vacant after the Senate for the second time voted 56 to 27 against giving him the oath of office.

The exclusion vote, which came after three days of debate, was an adoption of a special committee's resolution declaring his credentials tainted with "fraud and corruption" because of his acceptance of primary campaign funds from Illinois public utilities officials. The resolution's specific charge against Smith was that he was not eligible to membership in the Senate because his campaign funds included more than \$200,000 given by Samuel Insull of Chicago, and other public utilities officials, some of whom were not residents of that state.

As the Senate established a precedent by excluding Smith without first permitting him to take the oath of office, the senator-elect found only the most rigid Republicans supporting his claim to a seat. Two Democrats joined them, Blease of South Carolina, and Steck of Iowa. The 21 old guard Republicans who voted for Smith included Curtis of Kansas, the majority leader, and Jones of Washington, the party whip. Thirty-nine Democrats and Shipstead of Minnesota, the Farmer-Labor member, voted to exclude Smith.

As the situation stood today, with Illinois having only one representative in the Senate, some senators believed the way was open to Gov. Small of Illinois, to appoint another man, but Smith's legal advisers contended that the governor could not. It has been assumed that Smith would not resign but would await the opening of the next Congress in December, 1929, when one-third of the membership will have been up for re-election.

Here's a good slogan for the new year "Again, a gain!"—Savannah News.

Marriage is the only life sentence that is suspended by bad behavior.—Louisville Times.

If the expected automobile war becomes fierce enough, beggars may yet ride.—Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.

What this country needs is more real Presidential timber and a few less congressional blocs.—Helena Independent.

The pen is mightier than the sword because it is used to sign contracts for building armaments.—Brunswick (Ga.) Pilot.

CAST IS SELECTED  
FOR "WOMANLESS WEDDING"

The "Womanless Wedding", to be given at the Malone Theatre Wednesday and Thursday, January 25 and 26 at 8:15 p. m., is sponsored by the Skeston Chamber of Commerce. The motto of the play is "If you can't laugh, don't come". Tom Allen is to be leading lady, but the identity of the groom is kept a secret. The public is assured he will be prominent and handsome. Mrs. Frank Van Horne will be the accompanist.

Tickets will be placed on sale at several places of business and seats may be reserved at The Bijou at 9 a. m., Monday. Buy your tickets early to be sure of a seat.

The following cast has been selected:

The Flapper 1928—Carroll Sutton.  
Negro Mammy—I. Schorle.  
Baby Sister—Webb Colley.  
Rastus—Lynn Swaim.  
Sambo—Frank Miller.  
Kentucky Colonel—D. B. Kevil.  
His Lady—John Powell.  
Jay Gould—Rev. Barnhardt.  
Mrs. Gould—S. H. Clelland.  
Gen. Pershing—C. L. Malone.  
Field Marshal Haig—Wm. Hutters.  
Thos. Edison—F. E. Chambliss.  
Mrs. Edison—Dr. B. F. Blanton.  
Theda Bara—Charles Hebbeler.  
Galli Curci—Harry Dover.  
Henry Ford—Ben Ritter.  
Mrs. Ford—Walter Rayburn.  
Irving Berlin—E. L. Elkins.

Bridal Party—

Best Man—E. M. Allen.  
Bishop—Judge Dudley.  
Groomsmen—Lonnie Harrison, T. A. Slack, Ralph Reid, Loomis Mayfield, Bill Sensesbaugh.  
Best Man—Oven Kinder.  
Bridesmaids—Jimmie Johnson, Geo. Dempster, Jr., Milburn Arbaugh.  
Maid of Honor—Curtis Peek.  
Matron of Honor—Howard Morrison.

Flower Girls—G. S. Todd, Hodge Decker.

Bride—Tom Allen.  
Groom—? ? ?  
Trainbearer—Al Dailey.  
Ring Bearer—J. T. Baty.

Guests—  
Butler—John Whidden.  
Punch Girls—Harold Hebbeler and Coach Moore.

Present Girls—Clarence Vogelsang and Ernest Harper.

Bride's Weeping Mother—C. E. Felker.

Bride's Comforting Father—J. N. Ross.

Bad Little Brothers—M. M. Beck, Fred Schorle, Ikeye Rosenstein, H. O. Henry.

Old Maid Aunt—Charles Mitchell.  
Bride's Grandmother—Geo. Dempster.

Brides Grandfather—G. R. Harper.  
Charlie Chaplin—Gus Martin.  
Uncle—Steve Humphreys.  
Aunt—Ed Fuchs.

Twin Sisters—Dick Hopper, Ray Oliver.

Fritz Kreisler—J. W. Mathis.  
Mary Pickford—M. L. Granneman.  
Groom's Mother—W. E. Derris.

Groom's Father—G. B. Greer.  
The Fashion Plate—Wilbur Ensor.  
Sis Hopkins—John Fisher.

Sir Harry Lauder—Mr. Carroll.  
The Country Cousin—J. M. Pitman.  
Pat O'Grady—John Young.

Rosie O'Grady—F. W. Van Horne.  
Groom's Grandmother—C. C. White.  
Groom's Grandfather—I. Becker.

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<input type="checkbox"/> Rural Home	<input type="checkbox"/> Rural Echo	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Rural Novel	<input type="checkbox"/> Rural Drama	
<input type="checkbox"/> Rural Play	<input type="checkbox"/> Rural Opera	
<input type="checkbox"/> Rural Ballet	<input type="checkbox"/> Rural Musical	
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<input type="checkbox"/> Rural Ecstasy	<input type="checkbox"/> Rural Rapture	

IMPORTANT: You can arrange for your terms of payment if desired. Send \$1.00 and mark with X in the square. We will enter the subscription at once and send details of our deferred payment plan.

If you are already a Post-Dispatch subscriber place an X in this square and we will extend the subscription one year from present expiration date.

Annie Laurie—Ralph Anderson.  
Henpecked Husband—Paul Jones.  
Devoted Wife—C. C. Scott.  
Village School Marm—Kemper Bruton.  
President Coolidge—C. F. Bruton.  
Mrs. Coolidge—C. H. Denman.

TABLE ROCK DAM TO COST  
ABOUT 25 MILLION DOLLARS

Preliminary construction work on the Table Rock dam, to be built at the head of Lake Taneycomo, near Branson, at a cost of 25 million dollars, will start some time this month. The dam, to be erected by the Henry L. Doherty Company, will be the largest in the United States and will form a body of water not to be surpassed by any other artificial lake in the world. The new lake will cover thousands of acres of land and will affect the climate of the Ozark region, geologists say. Engineers of the company are conferring with engineers of the State Highway Department regarding bridges and highways to be inundated by the huge lake. The Doherty Company has agreed to replace virtually all of the bridges and rebuild all of the highways.—West Plains Gazette.

The race for the most popular material for evening dress wear has resulted in a tie. Transparent velvets and lustrous metal cloths are the victors.

For the dairy herd hay may be fed loose in the manger or in a feedrack. It is usually given after milking in order to prevent dust in the stable during milking. Since it is not practicable to weigh it every day, weigh a bunch occasionally in order to estimate pretty closely how much each cow is getting.

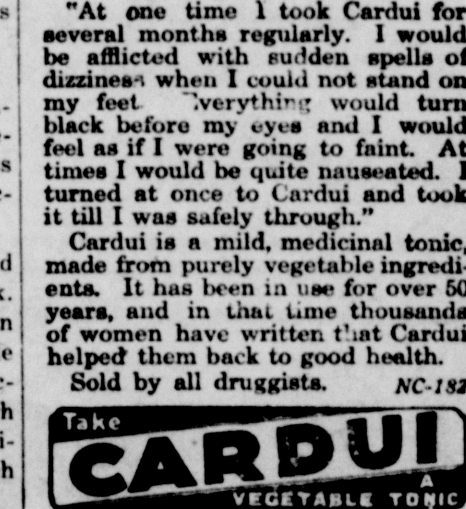
It is possible to grow good legume hay on land too sour for red clover by planting alsike clover usually in combination with timothy or other grasses. Alsike clover is also a good hay crop for swales, or too wet for most crops. It will make good growth in watersoaked soil and will endure overflow to an unusual degree.

## ACHED ALL OVER

Was Suffering Dreadfully, Just "Wasting Away." Took Cardui, and Says It Helped Her.

Arlington, Texas.—A resident of this town for many years, Mrs. J. H. Jackson, says:

"I had suffered dreadfully with an aching all over my body. At times my head would give me so much trouble I could hardly stand it. I had been in bed for weeks and it looked like I was just wasting away. 'I took 9 bottles of Cardui and my strength began to slowly return. 'Since that time I have used this medicine a good many times and it has always helped me. 'At one time I took Cardui for several months regularly. I would be afflicted with sudden spells of dizziness when I could not stand on my feet. 'Everything would turn black before my eyes and I would feel as if I were going to faint. At times I would be quite nauseated. I turned at once to Cardui and took it till I was safely through. 'Cardui is a mild, medicinal tonic, made from purely vegetable ingredients. It has been in use for over 50 years, and in that time thousands of women have written that Cardui helped them back to good health. Sold by all druggists. NC-182

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